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FAST FREIGHTS, FED BY MOTORS, BELIEVED NEAR

High-Geared, Swiftly Moving Organizations Called Essential

TAXATION HEAVIEST LOAD ON ROADS NOW

Payments Help Build Highways, Thus Aiding Chief Competitor—the Truck

Swifter expansion of air transportation promised for the twentieth century, even as railroading and steamboating were developed in the nineteenth century, involves numerous changes affecting the present organization of railroads. How railway officials are meeting the change in transportation demands is described in this series of articles, of which this is the third.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

When we come to consider the future of the railroads it is just as well to inquire what their opportunity will be in the greater day of tomorrow. As recently as 1890 the population of the United States was 63,000,000 persons. By 1930, or a matter of 40 years, it will be practically double that figure. In another 40-year period we may expect to see it doubled again. And every added citizen requires more shoes, clothing, grain and lumber than ever before. Nowadays we wear rubber heels and shoes, against the boots of our ancestors; thin and perishable clothing; shredded grains that require the crops of many acres make up our national breakfast, and we build collapsible bungalows instead of houses to stand a century. Besides, we find new needs every day.

Transportation is the motive force of the age. No one may doubt it. But the railroad of tomorrow will operate differently, gathering its freight at the door of the shipper and carrying it by motor transport to central points. The "less than carload" shipment is likely to disappear, because every car will start from and arrive at a central distributing station. Then we may vision complete trains running across the continent on express schedules, with hardly a stop between oceans.

Demand Air Mail

By air we shall have swift transport of mails and valuable cargo; even dirigibles carrying precious goods from coast to coast in a day's flight. Already it has been found that a large saving can be made on checks and securities. Stock exchange houses are adopting aerial transport exclusively for long-dis-

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Savannah Expects Increase in Trade From Hoover Trip

All South Atlantic and Gulf Ports Will Be Benefited, Publisher Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Savannah will especially profit by the increased trade which will come as a result of Herbert Hoover's trip to South America, according to Pleasant A. Stovall, member of the board of directors of the Savannah Board of Trade, formerly Minister to Switzerland, and publisher of the Savannah Press. In an interview Mr. Stovall said:

"Savannah takes especial interest in Mr. Hoover's outing to South America. All of the south Atlantic and gulf ports should profit by it, but especially Savannah.

"Savannah is much nearer South America than New York is and has admirable rail connections with the East and West. New ship lines have recently been put on which should obtain a part at least of this South American commerce. Savannah is in touch with the Middle West as well as the big cities of the East.

"Herbert Hoover was pretty well acquainted with affairs in Europe and Asia. This time he has laid his course for South America and has been cordially received in the nine countries which he has visited. His South American trip was a splendid thing.

"Trade with South America is increasing every year, and Mr. Hoover's trip will have a good effect in further opening up this promising field."

COLONEL LAWRENCE MOVED BECAUSE OF AFGHAN RUMORS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Colonel Lawrence, famous leader of the Arab revolt against the Turks in the Great War, who has been serving in the British Royal Air Force in India under the name "Air Craftsman Shaw" is now on his way to England.

According to reports received here from Lahore, he reached that center by airplane from Miranshah, in the Northwest Frontier Province, and is proceeding to Karachi to embark for a term of service in Great Britain.

An official statement from the Government of India denies as "unfounded and preposterous" the rumors emanating from Russia which have connected his name with events in Afghanistan, adding, however, that in consequence of these rumors it has been decided to transfer him from Miranshah.

New Philanthropy Puts Stress on Correction Rather Than Aid

Tells of "New Charity"

Underwood

E. R. EMBREE

Seeks Lasting Reform, Not Palliation, Head of Rosenwald Fund Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Philanthropy devoted to developing permanent social and economic reforms, rather than to palliating present conditions, is the new concept controlling "foundations" set up by wealthy men and especially the Julius Rosenwald fund, declared E. R. Embree, president of the fund, speaking at a City Club luncheon here.

This fund, like many of the other great foundations, of which there are nearly 100 with an aggregate capitalization of $2,000,000,000 in the United States, is more likely to undertake new work of its own conception than to assist "ready made" enterprises which find themselves in need of money.

When foundations were first started, he said, they merely took over in institutional form the miscellaneous benefactions of the individuals who established them. Now, however, they are more sharply defining their fields of action, and while still doing some donating are showing a strong tendency to map out work in which they themselves take the initiative.

Still Pioneering

"It is only about 25 years since the first great foundation was established," said Mr. Embree. "They are a new thing and they are still pioneering, feeling their way as to what they can do for the best interest of society, without becoming a menace through the power which their tremendous concentrations of wealth might bring.

"The danger is that their directors, secure and serene in having great wealth at their command, may come to perform perfunctorily, doing only the things that have been done in the past, only those things which have been easily proven socially acceptable."

Some $36,000,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Rosenwald fund,

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UTILITIES HEAD PROPOSES BAN ON MIDDLEMEN

Submetering Charges Costly to New York Consumers, Mr. Sloan Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Elimination of "middlemen" in the electric business in New York City would result in a saving of from $5,000,000 to $14,000,000 a year to consumers of electricity, Matthew S. Sloan, president of the New York Edison Company and associated gas and power companies, asserted at a hearing before the Public Service Commission just held here. Mr. Sloan charged that the middleman, or submetering companies, sell to customers at an advance of more than $14,000,000 a year, electrical current supplied by his organizations.

He characterized submetering companies as "unregulated middlemen" who purchase an essential service — electricity — from state-regulated electrical utilities and sell it to their customers at arbitrary prices and at "a substantial increase."

Rate Reduction Promised

"If the submeter companies charge their customers, as has been indicated by testimony in this case, approximately 2.6 cents a kilowatt hour more than they pay us for this energy," he said, "the submetering companies charge their customers for electricity supplied by us $14,060,000 more than they pay us for this energy.

"In other words, if there were no middlemen in the situation, the users of electricity would get better service for $14,000,000 a year less than they now pay. Our retail and wholesale rates to our other customers are kept unduly high because these submetering concerns get this $14,000,000. If they are eliminated, we will use it all to reduce our rates."

System's Extension Opposed

The hearing was conducted as a part of the investigation of the Public Service Commission into the electric submeter service, heretofore active mainly in Manhattan. The power companies were said to be endeavoring to prevent extension of the system in Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

Mr. Sloan admitted that the Bush Terminal Company, of which he is a director, uses submeters on its premises at a profit to the Bush company of $150,000 a year.

Addresses Made Easy by Governor

Bulow Tells South Dakota Legislature to Read Speech in Newspapers

PIERRE, S. D. (AP)—Something novel in the way of delivering an opening message to a hostile Legislature was resorted to here by Gov. W. J. Bulow, who suggested that the Republican dominated body obtain his recommendations from the newspaper accounts.

When the Assembly convened, the Governor read the first three paragraphs of his message and then said:

"It's going to take an hour and a half if I read this. I don't want to read it. You don't want to sit that long. The A. P. boys will send it out. Printed copies have been furnished members of the Legislature and I want you to read it and abide by the recommendations."

Amid laughter and applause, Mr. Bulow sat down.

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Ceylon Bicycles to Carry Number Plates

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Colombo, Ceylon

ALL bicycles or "push bikes" on the island of Ceylon hereafter must carry a number plate like motorcycles and automobiles. This innovation, made by the Colombo municipality, is due primarily to evasion of the three rupees annual tax per cyclist, secondarily as a means of identification in the infringement of lighting and other regulations.

The popularity of bicycles is indicated by the 30,000 now in Ceylon.

A relatively large number of cyclists is a serious problem to motorists, particularly as they like to ride in the center of the road.

IDLE MEN SEEK WORK WITHOUT PAY IN ENGLAND

Walsall Men Offer to Form Legion and Do Work of Public Character Free

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A number of unemployed Walsall men have made an offer to the Town Council to form themselves into a "volunteer legion" to do work of a public character without pay.

"We are suffering," they say, "from evils which come from having nothing useful to do, and we shall be glad to make some return for the money we are receiving from the government unemployment fund and the guardians."

The possibility of putting the proposal into practice is being investigated by a special committee.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Ministry of Labor announces that the number of unemployed on Dec. 31 was 1,520,700. This was 249,578 more than on Dec. 17.

Compared with a year ago the increase was 184,397.

Zoologists Demand Protection for All National Park Animals

New York Society Points to Doubtful Policy of Extermination of Predatory Beasts Without Knowledge of Their Uses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plea for the preservation of all wild life in the national parks was contained in a resolution by Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the New York Zoological Park, at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society, just held here. Dr. Blair declared there is an urgent need for careful study of the so-called predatory animals in the parks and elsewhere throughout America because of a strong prejudice against such animals as the mountain lion, wolf, coyote, wolverine, badger, otter, bear and even the bird that represents the national emblem, the American bald eagle.

"Surely this great country of ours can well afford to keep our great national parks as natural areas," Dr. Blair said. "In these parks wild life of all kinds should be preserved in as natural a balance as possible, even if we must delay 'man's conquest of nature' a little longer.

"Wherever it is possible, we believe predatory animals should be left unmolested and allowed to retain their primitive relation to the rest of the American fauna. In the treatment of predatory animals it is necessary first to determine whether the species concerned are responsible for more harm than good in any particular region. It is too easy to order out the trapper and hunter to kill these animals without a previous and adequate study of the whole situation."

Dr. Blair described some of the predatory animals and showed their usefulness, especially to the farmer.

"Recognizing the fact that predatory animals under certain circumstances may be useful to man," he continued, "the Zoological Society believes that the only sound policy to advocate is a system of intelligent control suitable for changing conditions and not a general policy of extermination.

"The Zoological Society desires to urge the setting aside of certain areas, selected so as to represent the more important types of animal life and suitable for their preservation, and so far as possible, the maintaining of the balance of nature in these areas."

The resolution declares that one of the primary objects of the New York Zoological Society is the preservation of native American fauna, and that the "indiscriminate killing of predatory animals without first scientifically ascertaining their harmfulness in any given area, is unscientific and unfair."

It voices strong opposition "to the extermination of any single species" of American wild life and recommends that "the Federal government be urged to adopt for our national parks a policy whereby all the wild life should be studied intensively with a view to determining scientifically, to what extent its regulation is advisable."

It holds that the policy of destroying predatory animals should be suspended until such policy has been considered. The resolution provides that the New York Zoological Society is to tender its services to the National Government for the purpose of aiding in the effort to reach a proper decision, and places the society in opposition to the introduction of nonnative animals into national parks.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr. Blair also presented a resolution which the society adopted, indorsing the Kruger National Park in South Africa. This resolution carries with it a donation of $500. This park stretches along the Portuguese East African border for a distance of 220 miles and comprises more than 5,500,000 acres. It is set aside as a game sanctuary.

Madison Grant, president of the society, presided, and, as chairman of the executive committee, presented a summary of the society's work during 1928. He spoke of the society's activities in exploration, particularly the expeditions sponsored by the society in 1928, which included the Galapagos Island expedition for tortoises, the New Guinea expedition for birds, and the Honduras expedition for reptiles. He said that the combined attendance at the Zoological Park and the Aquarium during 1928 was more than 5,000,000, of which 2,759,991 was at the Zoological Park.

Ellen Terry's Home May Become National Theatrical Museum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A scheme to acquire Small Hythe Farm, near Tenterden, Kent, where Ellen Terry lived, has been inaugurated by the memorial committee. To endow the beautiful old Tudor house and to convert the barn into a Little Theater, a sum of £15,000 is required.

Ellen Terry always wanted to have a theater in the barn, and it is the dream of her daughter, Edith Craig, the dramatist, to have a memorial performance there every year. So many theatrical people have houses in the neighborhood that it should not be difficult.

The local people would appreciate it also, for drama is nurtured by the Women's Institute. Ellen Terry's gardener's wife plays Romeo, and in her cottage the great actress, with Jean Stirling Mackinlay, who has a cottage across the fields, often ormed the audience, while Teddie and Nellie Craig, Ellen Terry's youngest grandchildren, played "Hamlet." Miss Edith Craig was a wonderful ghost with a dish-cover for a headpiece and an electric torch concealed beneath it.

Ellen Terry loved to have her grandchildren with her, and they were much at Small Hythe. On a pillar in the oak-raftered farmkitchen their heights with dates are marked, the last being 1928. This is the room Edith Craig would preserve as a theatrical museum. The old oak settee she would like to keep beside the big open grate—the grate with the bracket for a glass on one side, and on the other the cupboard where the powder was kept dry in the days of Henry VIII.

No Theatrical Museum

There is no theatrical museum in the country; there is not even a theatrical department in the British Museum or the South Kensington Museum, and Edith Craig hopes to collect in her mother's home the personal belongings of famous theatrical people. A little handkerchief has been sent her of Sarah Bernhardt's, and she has the handkerchief used by Sir Henry Irving and Edwin Booth in "Othello."

Edith Craig has also other articles belonging to Sir Henry, including the chain he wore. Sir Henry was often a visitor in Ellen Terry's house, as also were many well-known people—Sir James Barrie, Bernard Shaw, Forbes Robertson and his wife, Henry Ainley, Alfred Austen, the Vanbrughs, Cicely Hamilton and Pauline Chase.

It is easy to picture the much-loved actress in her home, where things are just as she left them. Downstairs, in the room she lately used, her popularity is evidenced by handsome presentations and trophies

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Women's Clubs Initiate Movement for Federation Covering World

Program of Peace, Education and Culture Will Be Promoted—Exchange Scholarships to Have Part in Plan—New President Outlines Policy

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The General Federation of Women's Clubs is to be made a "general" and not a "national" organization with federated groups in other countries combining on a world-wide program of peace, citizenship, education and culture in which radio, airmail and motion pictures will have a part.

In furtherance of the project the 68 clubs in 16 countries outside of the United States already affiliated with the organization have been asked to form federations in their own countries. Negotiations are under way to take the 1931 spring council meeting to Panama, which has extended an invitation. The women of Latin America are being approached in the interest of a Washington conference of representatives from the two continents, a program of study dealing with Latin America is being prepared for the use of the 2,500,000 members of the federation in the United States, and an effort is being made to establish college junior year exchange scholarships with European countries similar to the Pan-American scholarship already set up by the federation.

Enrichment of Living

Plans for extending the scope of the organization became known at the outset of the annual midwinter board meeting which brings together officers, directors, department and committee chairmen and state presidents, a meeting of unusual interest this year, since it is the first formal announcement of the policies of the new president, Mrs. John F. Sippel of Baltimore.

"When our founders chose the word general instead of the word national with which to begin our title, they gave us authorization for work outside the boundaries of the United States," said Mrs. Sippel.

"Our national work for this biennium centers around the aim of enrichment and betterment of community living and we want the world to benefit from our activities. Therefore I am recommending that we drop the word 'American' from the title of our home and citizenship departments and that our membership, 98 per cent of which is made up of home makers, build up such a relationship of interests with the home women of other countries that we shall advance world peace."

Corner Stone for Peace

There has been an enthusiastic response to the proposals to the federation on the part of women from other countries, Mrs. Sippel stated, one woman in Lima, Peru, writing, "Your program will be the corner stone on which will be the building of peace for the world"; and another correspondent in Moravia asking Mrs. Sippel for more information with the words, "Your much telling face gives me encouragement to ask for information."

Since she took office six months ago she has traveled 35,000 miles and spoken to women in 18 states, Mrs. Sippel said in her report to the board.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of Los Angeles supplemented Mrs. Sippel's announcement of foreign policies by reporting that the foreign clubs for which she is secretary are eager to co-operate in the federation projects.

Mrs. Ambrose Diehl, chairman of motion pictures, announced a program of co-operation with the industry by which the women expect to support good films and to interest themselves particularly in the distribution of those which are calculated to advance international amity.

New Curriculum Division

A curriculum division is to be added to the education department, said Dr. Mary C. Burch of Oakland, Calif., vice-chairman of the department of education, who represented the chairman, Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, also of California. Dr. Burch will head the new division which is to map out "an ideal program" fitted to the "needs, capacities and interests of every child," with special attention to grouping of children within grades and to teaching subjects according to their so-called individual differences.

The education department will continue to work for the raising of the literacy percentage throughout the country and for the conservation of natural resources, Dr. Burch announced.

Massachusetts is planning an interesting program of entertainment for the visitors at the biennial council meeting in Swampscott from May 27 to June 1, according to Mrs. John A. Frick, and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, who announced a dinner with Mrs. A. A. Packard, president of the Massachusetts Federation, as toastmaster, and trips to places of historical interest along the Massachusetts coast.

Colorado Wants Meeting

Mrs. H. G. Bogert, president of the Colorado Federation, surprises the board by appearing with a $25,000 check in her hand as a guarantee that Colorado is prepared to entertain the 1930 biennial convention. Denver wants the meeting and the Colorado clubwomen are making a strong plea for its choice.

Mrs. Edgar B. Merritt of Washington, chairman of the committee working for the simplified calendar, and other chairmen and officers presented reports, among them Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson of Oklahoma, Mrs. Henry C. Taylor of Iowa, Mrs. H. G. Reynolds of Kentucky, and Mrs. William H. Purdy of New York.

About 500 guests attended a reception given by the federation for its officials, members of Congress, and others prominent in the political, diplomatic and social circles in Washington.

Mrs. Coolidge received the members of the board in the Blue Room at the White House after which the women went into the Executive Offices where President Coolidge received them.

'Flying Governor' Opens Third Term in Connecticut

Mr. Trumbull Indorses Pay-as-You-Go Policy and Opposes State Income Tax

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—John H. Trumbull, "flying Governor" of Connecticut, took office Jan. 9 for his third term. There was more color and animation than for years in the throng at the Capitol which greeted the Governor's arrival at the head of his military escort and the administering of the oath.

In his inaugural message the Governor said that intelligent co-operation of two legislatures had proved that "pay-as-you-go" was as sound a policy in state government as in a business enterprise. Through this co-operation and by means of the new Department of Finance and Control, a budget based on research and study had been produced for the first time in Connecticut history.

The Governor said he was unalterably opposed to a state income tax, a suggestion "repugnant to Connecticut's ideas of a fiscal program." He urged standardization of motor traffic laws to lessen accidents and hazards alike to driver and pedestrian. He deemed a strong "fraud law" a necessity rather than "blue sky" legislation to protect against loss of "vast sums" in worthless securities.

Governor Trumbull said he was of the opinion that laws which are unenforceable should be repealed. He asked for adequate funds to continue to a successful end the state's fight against diversion of the flowage of Ware and Swift Rivers by Massachusetts, a controversy which is pending in the courts.

Tremendous strides had been made, he pointed out, in correction of pollution in waterways by state institutions. He made a plea for conservation of timber lands, protection for wild life and fish. He gave lengthy attention to development of aviation in the State and expansion of private and municipal airports.

Oil Plant Becomes Beauty Spot with Homes in Garden Setting

A LOUISIANA COMPANY has reduced labor turn-over to a minimum by presenting to employees unusual working and living conditions. Its interesting program will be outlined

Tomorrow

Mender of Moneys

© Harris & Ewing

DR. EDWIN W. KEMMERER

COUP FORCED ON JUGOSLAV KING IS FRENCH VIEW

Alexander Plans to Restore Parliamentary Rule When Possible, It Is Felt

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — France regards Jugoslavia as its principal ally in the Balkans. With considerable concern King Alexander's coup has been watched here and the Quai d'Orsay is keeping in closest touch with the situation. Dr. V. Marinkovitch, Foreign Minister, has had two interviews with Emile Dard, French Minister at Belgrade, and the possibility of King Alexander's action was foreseen here some time before it permeated to any other capital.

All the democratic feeling in France opposed aggressive dictatorships and hopes that the one now in Jugoslavia is only a temporary measure. On the other hand, it is believed that there was no other way out for the King if the Triune Kingdom was to be preserved, and the warring elements in Parliament were to yield to consolidated unity of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The Quai d'Orsay fully realizes this, but also knows that King Alexander is playing perhaps his last card. If he fails, and there is disruption, with the Croats breaking away, then the entire Balkans will be disturbed. To attempt to perpetuate autocratic rule would be in French eyes an exceedingly dangerous game on the King's part, but his avowed leanings toward democratic government and recent pronouncements of this nature, incline the French to the opinion that he will be able to extricate the parliamentarianism in his country from the morass in which it had fallen and present the country with a democracy founded on a more stable basis.

Italy Favorable to Régime

If King Alexander succeeds in this, it is regarded as unlikely that there will be a change of foreign policy. The retention of Dr. Marinkovitch, Foreign Minister, seems to indicate a desire to continue the same attitude in external relations. Already it would seem that Italy is not unfavorable to the new régime, because it serves to emphasize the Italian view that Fascism in some form or other is necessary for European reconstruction. On the other hand the antagonism of the two nations is considerably decreased and it is hoped that the treaty of arbitration will be renewed this year. France naturally desires to see a rapprochement between Italy and Jugoslavia.

M. Sauerwein in the Matin hints that King Alexander's policy was not improvised. On the contrary, he contemplated such a move sooner or later when he was in Paris a month ago, and does not appear to have been discouraged by the Quai d'Orsay. "It was without joy that this King, modest and conscientious, envisaged such an eventuality, but it was also without fear, for fear is a sentiment which he does not know. The choice was to allow the country to fall into anarchy or himself to play his part in exposing his person for the good of the country. It is far from his thoughts to deprive his subjects forever of the liberties

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Boys Prove Worthy for Traffic Squads

New Hampshire Schoolboys Safeguard Their Mates in Crossing Streets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Squads of boys, equipped with regulation Sam Browne belts and special badges, are being trained for every school in this city, the plan having been successfully tried for six months at a school situated on the Daniel Webster Highway.

The movement was first started by the safety committee of the Concord Chamber of Commerce and has been since sponsored by the New Hampshire Automobile Association which plans to inaugurate it in every city in the State.

The boys do not go out in the street and hold up traffic, but they marshall their small charges at the crossing until traffic is ready to stop for them, then they escort the children to places from which they can safetly disperse. The Chief of Police has detailed a traffic officer to train each of the school patrols.

AMERICAN BOARD GOES TO REVAMP CHINA'S FINANCE

11 Economic Experts Answer Call for Help From New Nationalist Regime

TAXES AND TARIFFS TO BE RECOMMENDED

Mission Is Headed by Princeton Economist Who Has Advised 10 Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PRINCETON, N. J.—A group of 11 experts in governmental organization are on their way to China from universities and research bureaus in the United States to share with the new republic-builders of the Nationalist Government the fruits of decades of American experience in making popular government efficient.

Headed by Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, professor of economics at Princeton University, who was commissioned to organize it, the party includes men who have done distinguished work in varied fields of governmental economics, ranging from tax accounting and budget making to currency reform and international relations.

This is the twelfth such mission of rehabilitation for which Professor Kemmerer has left the college classroom to act as a financial expert and counselor to nations in remote parts of the world. He is an author of several books on currency systems and reforms, and a former president of the American Economic Association.

Tariff and Fiscal Experts

Dr. Arthur N. Young, an expert on public credit and formerly adviser to the State Department, and Dr. Benjamin B. Wallace, an expert on tariff policies who has been chief of the division of preferential tariffs and commercial treaties under the United States Tariff Commission since 1921, are among the members of the commission.

Another is Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, recently professor of citizenship in Boston University, who was chairman of President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, which laid the groundwork for establishment of the budget system in the United States Government and launched the movement for its adoption in the various states. Dr. Oliver C. Lockhart of the University of Buffalo will act as the expert on taxation.

Additional members of the staff and the lines in which they will assist are Dr. John P. Young of Occidental College, currency and banking, William Watson, accounting and fiscal control, F. B. Lynch, banking, R. W. Bonnevalle, accounting and fiscal control. Edward F. Feely is secretary-general, and Dr. F. W. Fetter of Princeton University, under-secretary. A staff of assistants and secretaries accompanies the commissioners.

More Power than Conqueror

When the experience of financial advisers who have gone to other nations indicates that these quiet, somewhat academic men may, through their counsel, wield a lasting influence upon a nation of 400,000,000 people beyond that accomplished by any mere conqueror, from Genghis Khan to Napoleon, the question is asked, what motives can induce an independent nation to acknowledge the desirability of outside assistance in its financial affairs.

Dr. Kemmerer, when president of the American Economic Association, sought to answer this question in his presidential address of 1926. The fact that a foreigner can view a domestic question objectively and disinterestedly has been advanced as a major consideration, and, according to Dr. Kemmerer, impartiality is the chief reason the public places such confidence in a foreign economist, not the fact that he knows more. An economist at home might give the same good advice, but it would have less likelihood of acceptance, he said.

"The belief that the United States is comparatively free from ambitions of political aggrandizement, particularly in Europe and in the Orient, the economic and financial prosperity of the United States in recent years, and the desire to attract American capital" are the three reasons offered by Dr. Kemmerer for the growing visits of American economists abroad.

Recent trips of American advisers to Latin-American countries show that the apprehensions of northern imperialism are subsiding, Dr. Kemmerer said. In the 10 years prior to 1927, no less than 10 Latin-American countries called in American advisers.

Currency Reform Stressed

Dr. Kemmerer finds that currency reform and re-establishment of the gold standard is the chief object sought by such missions, and that "a substantial part of the advice given is usually accepted."

In his experience Dr. Kemmerer has found three great financial fallacies, which generally are at the root of the troubles of the consulting nation. In fact Dr. Kemmerer more than hints that such misconceptions are common even in the most prosperous countries, not excepting the United States.

"One of the most common and vicious fallacies," he said, "is the confusion between money and capital."

A second is the belief that gold must be exported to pay the balance of trade "with the resulting danger of a breakdown of the gold standard if the country's trade balance becomes unfavorable." This is a fallacy, Dr. Kemmerer observes, for actually, gold moves in trade like any other commodity.

And finally, there is the worst fallacy of them all, says this counselor of nations. This is the fetish of a gold reserve. The fallacy is

that the gold reserve functions by serving as so-called backing for paper currency and that by inspiring confidence in the paper currency it maintains its gold value.

This theory is exploded, Dr. Kemmerer points out by the fact that "recent monetary history is full of examples of fiduciary currencies that have maintained high gold values although backed by little or no gold reserve."

Unspectacular Missions Building Fine Tradition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The taking of an economic commission to China by Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer is the latest of a large number of American financial missions which in recent years have been invited with growing frequency to visit foreign countries and make recommendations. Nations in every continent, as widely scattered as South Africa, Persia, Ireland and Peru, have sought and received similar help from such messengers of financial good will from America.

A growing and usually successful experience in these international missions is being built up into a tradition from which beneficial results are forecast in the work of the commission to China.

These experts, frequently university professors leaving the academic calm of campus and library or lawyers or bankers leaving an unspectacular career at home, depart informally and unofficially from the United States, to be hailed with acclaim at their destination abroad.

There they often step into the center of national quarrels and political differences which are the very stuff of nationality.

Scope of Work Is Wide

The scope of such advisers may range from a single city to a whole group of powerful nations. The work of Charles G. Dawes and S. Parker Gilbert bulks large in the finances of all Europe, while report was recently made that Adrian Landman, New York lawyer, and John Wernett, Harvard instructor, have been invited by the city of Bogota, Colombia, to reorganize its finances.

Hardly had Jose M. Moncada, the new President, taken office in Nicaragua when a proposed plan of financial rehabilitation was issued which had been drawn up by Dr. W. W. Cumberland of California. Though this plan now seems unlikely of adoption in full, Dr. Cumberland has the satisfaction of knowing that his financial services have been put to account in Haiti, Peru and Armenia.

The mere enumeration of these "envoys of financial good will" is lengthy. It includes:

Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York University, 1904, member United States Commission on International Exchange, in charge of currency reform.

William M. Shuster, 1911, treasurer-general and financial adviser to Persia. In 1922 Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh resumed the interrupted work in that country.

Jeremiah Smith Jr., Boston lawyer, is responsible for the financial reconstruction in Hungary. Following two years' work there he departed, refusing compensation.

Col. W. Bowdoin Causey, Virginia civil engineer, after the World War served as technical adviser on transportation to the Austrian Government, and has laid out a new network of rail connections.

Dr. Arthur N. Young, economist, served as adviser on taxation to Mexico in 1918, and to the Government of Honduras in the following year.

Dr. William W. Cumberland, former financial adviser and general receiver in Haiti, was selected to make a financial and economic survey of Nicaragua. He has seen somewhat similar work as financial expert with an American High Commission to Turkey. He was Financial Commissioner and Superintendent-General of Customs in Peru, where he organized a federal reserve system similar to that in the United States.

Charles S. Dewey, resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to become financial adviser to the Polish Government.

Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young, quite unofficially, were selected by a group of countries to draft the so-called Dawes Plan in 1923. S. Parker Gilbert, a New York lawyer and former United States Treasury official, has carried on their work as Agent-General of Reparations.

Henry Parker Willis, Columbia University, surveyed the finances of the Irish Free State, where all his recommendations were adopted.

Finally, Dr. Kemmerer has served either alone, or in connection with special financial commissions, in an advisory capacity to 10 countries on five continents: the Philippines, Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Germany, Union of South Africa, Chile, Poland, Ecuador and Bolivia.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, with some rain or snow Thursday; moderate shifting winds, becoming east and increasing Thursday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 24.

Southern New England: Cloudy and not so cold tonight; Thursday rain in south and rain or snow in north portion; rising temperature; moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast or south and increasing Thursday.

Northern New England: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight; Thursday snow or rain, with slowly rising temperature; moderate shifting winds, becoming east and southeast and increasing Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	24	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	30	Montreal	18
Boston	25	Nantucket	28
Buffalo	26	New Orleans	50
Calgary	22	New York	26
Charleston	42	Philadelphia	28
Chicago	34	Pittsburgh	28
Denver	34	Portland, Me.	20
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	36
Eastport	16	San Francisco	40
Galveston	60	St. Louis	36
Hatteras	38	St. Paul	20
Helena	30	Seattle	36
Jacksonville	52	Tampa	52
Kansas City	36	Washington	30
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:40 p. m., Thursday, 10:43 a. m.
Height of tides, 7.7 feet, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club; semi-monthly dance to members and ladies, George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music Building, 294 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Meeting, Boston Society of Natural History, talk on "The Region of Mount Everest and Southern Tibet," illustrated with lantern slides, by N. E. Odell, free to the public, 234 Berkeley Street, 8.

Meeting, Jewish Women's College Club, talk by Esther Bankoff, Pierce Building, Huntington Avenue, 8.

Regular meeting, Park Street Club of Boston, debate on the Massachusetts Compulsory Insurance Law, dinner, City Club Cafeteria, 6:30; meeting, 7:30.

Copley-Plaza; meeting of the French Club, private room, 8 p. m.

Lecture by Norman Angell, under joint auspices of the Community Church of Boston and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Steinert Hall, 8.

Annual meeting, Unitarian Club of Boston, address by John Moody on "The Security Markets for 1929," Hotel Somerset, dinner, 6:15; meeting and speaking, 8.

Annual meeting, Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, Twentieth Century Club, supper, 6; meeting, 7:30.

Talk by Capt. Harry Lyon, United States Navy, on "Flight of the Southern Cross, Los Angeles to Australia," auspices political department, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; entertainment by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, composer-pianist; special club dinner, main dining room of clubhouse, 6:30; speaking, Assembly Hall, 8.

Harvard University: Sever Mathematical Club, talk by George Saute, Sever 20, 8; public lecture in series on Inglis Lectures in Secondary Education, talk by Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University, Emerson D, 8.

Dinner, Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Billie," 8:15.
Copley—"The Whispering Gallery," 8:30.
Hollis—"Marco Millions," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Royal Family," 8:15.
Repertory—"Mary Rose," 8:20.
Fenway—"My Man" (film).
Shubert—"Rain or Shine," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Dorothy Speare; Boston Sinfonietta, 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Flonzaley Quartet, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler; luncheon, All Statler Club, Georgian Room, 12:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Shakespeare class of the Woman's Club, home of Mrs. Josiah H. Quincy, 37 Stratford Street, 10:30 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; talks by Gaspar G. Bacon and Amos L. Taylor, Assembly Hall, 11 a. m.

Monthly luncheon, Aero Club of New England, talk by Lieut.-Commander Harry Lyon on "The Flight of the Southern Cross," Boston City Club, 12:30.

Rummage sale, benefit Soldiers and Sailors Club, clubhouse, 8 Fayette Street, all day.

Thursday luncheon conference, League of Neighbors, talk on "Pioneer Women" by Alice Stone Blackwell, 398 Boylston Street, 1 to 2.

Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Way—Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docent service. Special Latin America exhibits throughout January.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Portraits by women painters.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily 10 to 4, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through galleries on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; Admission free.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Bolyston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Arthur C. Goodwin.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings and drawings by Livia Kadar.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors by contemporary Americans.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Louis Kronberg.

Grace Horne Galleries, Trinity Court—Sculpture by Richard Recchia, paintings by Arthur Gibbs Burton, water colors by Charles Knapp.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Prints by various etchers.

The Little Studio, 171 Newbury Street—Prints by various etchers.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Western etchings, and Mexican and Indian baskets, rugs and pottery.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Annual House Beautiful Exhibition of Small House plans in recent nation-wide competition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Prints by Hoyland B. Bettinger.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Bertha Remick.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Water colors by J. H. Emerton.

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DICKENS ITEMS FORM FEATURE IN BOOK SALES

Kern Library Collections Continue to Attract Unusual Attention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Bidding at the second and third sessions of the disposal sale of the library of Jerome Kern, just held at the Anderson Galleries, matched the high prices of the first day and established new high marks in first edition book values. Some items disposed of in these two sessions fetched prices which were as much as 800 per cent higher than the prices which the same books sold for less than half a score of years ago.

Dickens items were a feature of the third session, for which the total was $273,950. Of this, 113 Dickens items made up $252,540. The three sessions which have been held have brought in $615,387. There are seven sessions yet to come.

Aside from the unprecedented prices which first editions of works of Dickens brought, interest in the sessions just held centered largely in first edition books and autograph manuscripts by Lord Byron and in the exceedingly rare "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe. This latter item went to James F. Drake, internationally known dealer in rare books, for $11,500.

Bought by Dr. Rosenbach

Another item which attracted much attention from collectors was a first edition copy of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland." It went to Dr. A. S. Rosenbach of New York and Philadelphia, for $10,000.

Dr. Rosenbach also obtained Lord Byron's autograph manuscript of "Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice," for $27,000. This was the top price paid for any item at any of the three sessions of the Kern sale.

A. J. Scheuer paid $23,000 for Charles Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." This compares with $3500 which "Pickwick Papers" fetched at the Jupp sale in London in 1920.

Gabriel Wells paid $20,000 for Cantos XIV, and XV, of Byron's "Don Juan." Mr. Wells also got a first edition copy of Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" for $5100.

Byron Presentation Copy

This was an unusual price for this item, but collectors held it was justified because of the rare association interests which this particular copy possesses. It was the presentation copy from Byron to Miss Milbanke, whom he later married. Mr. Wells was successful bidder also for Byron's "Childish Recollections," for which he paid $4400; and for his "Poems on Various Occasions," which Byron gave to his half sister Augusta, for which he paid $3000.

Included in the sale were several special Conrad items which collectors watched with great interest. Many held that prices which the Conrad collection fetched a year ago would not hold. Not only did they hold generaly in the third session of the Kern sale, but gains in value were shown by some of them. The Brick Row Book Shop paid $720 for "Under Westren Eyes," as against the previous high price of $6900. "Victory" went to Richard Gimbel for $4000, as against $850 previously. Exceptions to the higher price rule were in two autographed manuscripts which showed slight declines in value under previous prices paid.

Book of Memoranda

Other notable disposals in the third session were the manuscript of the "Perils of Certain English Prisons," by Charles Dickens in collaboration with Wilkie Collins, which went for $15,000 to Charles Sessler, and a book of memoranda which Dickens kept from 1855 to Dr. Rosenbach for $15,000. Mr. Drake paid $9000 for "A Curious Dance Around Curious Tree," in its first issue with 10 pages of original manuscript laid in, and $8500 for three pages of the original manuscript of "Oliver Twist." One of the original wash drawings by "Phiz" for "Pickwick Papers' with marginal suggestions by Dickens was purchased by Richard Gimbel for $7500.

The rare first edition of Dickens' "The Strange Gentleman," with original drawings for the frontispiece by "Phiz," went to Dr. Rosenbach for $10,500. Mr. Wells got the autograph presentation copy to John Elliotson of the first issue of the first edition of Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities."

Robert H. Dodd got Mark Twain's original autographed manuscript, "At the Shrine of St. Wagner," for $3100. A presentation copy of the privately printed first edition of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" went to Barnet J. Beyer, Inc., for $3500.

Motor Men From Far Corners Plan Putting World Awheel

Meeting Coincident With New York Show Discusses Expansion Policies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Motorcar manufacturers from Finland to South Africa and from Japan to Venezuela—150 of them from 45 different countries—congregated here at the International Trade Conference, sponsored by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, to consider methods for furthering world-wide development of automotive transportation.

Fresh evidence of this international effort to put the world on wheels was declared at the conference, held coincidentally with the twenty-ninth annual New York Automobile Show. One of the most pronounced results of this broadening interest, it is declared, is the efforts being made by sister nations to collaborate in solving mutual road-building problems.

The problem of motor executives in all countries is to encourage highway development along sound lines, profiting by the experience of other nations, John N. Willys, president of Willys-Overland, Inc., and chairman of the export committee of the Automobile Chamber, told the trade conference.

Sees Vast Field Abroad

Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Car Company and president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, stressed the opportunity for development of motor car travel in many lands. With 22 per cent of the world's motor car registration in countries outside of the United States, he said, there is a vast field for the extension of motorized transport.

Among the leaders in the European automobile industry at the session was Sir Herbert Austin, representing the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders of Great Britain. Sir Herbert is the chairman of the Austin Motor Car Company which is among the auto show exhibitors.

Haritan Kassardjian, representing the automobile trade in Rumania, was also a visitor at the show. The motorcar, he said, is rapidly replacing the oxcart in his country and the motorbus lines are opening up new territory.

Privately owned automobiles, according to Mr. Kassardjian, are coming into increasing use in Rumania. A total of 6000 automobiles were sold in that country last year, making a total of approximately 27,000 now in use.

Foreign Cars Displayed

The exhibition of foreign motorcars at the New York Automobile Show is one of this year's innovations. The Austin exhibit embraces several models of the "Baby Austin," a seven-horsepower four-cylinder job, with a 75-inch wheelbase and a track considerably less than that of the conventional chassis. The Vauxhaul Motors, Ltd., which is now controlled by the General Motors Corporation, is another of the European exhibitors, and its models at the show are equipped with a nine-bearing crankshaft and four-speed sliding gear transmission.

The Daimler, produced by an English company which was the first to adopt the Knight sleeve-valve motor 20 years ago, has several models in the international group.

Motorcars from the factories of continental manufacturers are the Mercedes-Benz, a German automobile, and the French Renault. The Mercedes-Benz is a six-cylinder with several body models on its 148-inch wheelbase. The Renault, an eight-cylinder job, is shown in a variety of body models on both eight-cylinder and three-cylinder chasses.

Charge Soviet Paid Borah and Norris Is Found False

Senate Committee Declares Alleged Receipts of $100,000 Payments Are Forgeries

WASHINGTON (AP) — Documents purporting to show payments of $100,000 each to Senators William E. Borah of Idaho, and George W. Norris of Nebraska by the Soviet Government for their services to obtain American recognition of Russia have been declared false by a Senate committee which investigated them.

It was disclosed that the documents had been under investigation for a year by the committee which several months ago declared papers showing payments by the Mexican Governmtnt to Senators Borah and Norris, and J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, were forgeries.

The case was concluded with the testimony of Senators Borah and Norris before the committee that the Russian documents were untrue. David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, who is preparing a report to the Senate, declared the Senators' testimony was not necessary and that he had not intended to make public the forgeries, but that Norris and Borah had requested him to do so.

During a visit to Europe last summer, Senator Reed attempted to find the source of the papers, but he said he was not ready to identify the forgers.

The papers came into the hands of the committee last year, and included receipts signed by Senators Borah and Norris of payments received from the Russian Government. Various sums were involved, but the payments which attracted attention purported to amount to $100,000 to each Senator.

BILL PASSES TO MAKE JOHN COOLIDGE MAJOR

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—A bill under which John H. Trumbull, Governor, will appoint John Coolidge an aide-de-camp on his staff with rank of major, was adopted by the General Assembly as its first item of public legislation.

The bill amended the military law by giving the citizens military training camp a representative on the staff. It was offered one minute after the House had adopted its rules completing organization of that body, was adopted under rule suspension without reading, and sent to the Senate, which received it and concurred in passage. The bill was then sent to the engrossing clerk, and thence to Governor Trumbull for signature.

MOVE APPROVED TO STOP CRIME AT ITS SOURCES

State Educational Campaign to Be Started at Once in Massachusetts

Acting immediately upon the report of an Advisory Council on Crime Prevention, which concisely concludes after two years of research that "crime can be prevented," Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, announces that an educational campaign will be initiated at once to carry out the council's recommendations.

The council's 15 members, appointed by Mr. Bates in 1926, unanimously urged the prevention of crime by sapping it at its source, educating parents as to the forerunners of crime, and especially educating certain types of children.

The council further advised special education designed to foster in children an attitude of obedience toward the law and a desire to do right.

Council's Report Approved

Mr. Bates, whose recently disclosed plans for a new Massachusetts state prison include the best known of modern methods for correcting the cause of crime, has announced that he thoroughly approves the council's report.

In comment, he said, in part:

"In any plan of crime prevention, punishment will play an important part, but a persistent campaign of education along civic lines, proper supervision of leisure time activities, encouragement to law obedience and a restoration of social morals in our growing generations are fundamental."

Changed Attitude Possible

After outlining the possible harm of certain types of motion pictures and reading material, the value of playgrounds and the undesirability of idleness and vocational unfitness, the council's report continued:

"The conduct of an individual is the result of his attitude toward life. The attitude of the normal person is subject to change. It was made by education and often it can be modified by education. The attitude of children in regard to crossing the street in traffic, for example, has been changed. Safety campaigns succeed.

"Attitudes toward life can best be formed and modified during youth. It is a significant fact that the adult criminal of today has nearly always a background of youth delinquencies, truancy and waywardness."

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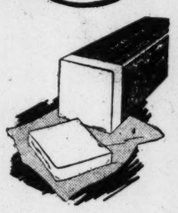
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MOVE FOR DRY REGIME STARTS AT WASHINGTON

Leaders of Campaign Want Capital to Set Good Example to Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The opening meeting of a campaign which will seek to make the Nation's capital as dry as possible in anticipation of the inauguration of Herbert Hoover as President, was held in the First Congregational Church here.

Dr. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, who presided, said: "We are not here to tell Herbert Hoover how to conduct his Administration." Mr. Hoover was at that moment arriving in Washington after his long trip to South America. "We are proposing no prize-winning plans for the enforcement of prohibition; we are not dictating nor advising appointments to the federal departments; we seek no favors; we are not reflecting on those now in charge of the prohibition administration whose hands are tied and whose efforts are nullified through lack of co-operation somewhere up and down the line; but fondly do we hope and fervently do we pray that this scourge of liquor lawlessness shall pass away in the early months of the new Administration.

More Than Plan Needed

"We need a prize-winning President more than a prize-winning plan," said Dr. Howard, citing the example of Theodore Roosevelt, who enforced the Sunday law in New York as a proof that the dry law as it is could be enforced in 30 days.

"If Congress will create a new Cabinet portfolio," Dr. Howard said, "to be known as the Department of Public Welfare, with a capable head responsible only to the President, and co-ordinating the activities of the Bureau of Prohibition, Bureau of Customs and the coast guard under one head, and the incoming President will put the same energy behind enforcement that he put behind food conservation and flood relief, we will have prohibition in fact in the early months of the next Administration, and thus carry out the overwhelming mandate of the American people in the last election."

Dr. W. S. Abernathy of the Calvary Baptist Church wrote that "It is of the utmost importance to show whether or not the law can be enforced here in Washington." If it cannot be enforced here he did not believe it could be anywhere.

Mandate Given by People

Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, while agreeing in the main with Dr. Abernathy's letter, said that it was more difficult to enforce the law in Washington than in other cities because of the fact that liquor could be easily bought and consumed in the embassies and legations and there was therefore bound to be more or less leakage.

Mrs. Jessie N. Nicholson of Chevy Chase, Md., declared that the people had spoken in the last election and had given Herbert Hoover a command as well as a commission.

"The people of the South and the women of the Nation have unbounded faith in Herbert Hoover and we believe that he will fulfill every campaign promise, therefore we do not intend to harass him by making suggestions or in any other manner, but we are going to wait and see whom he appoints to his Cabinet."

Will Appeal to Mr. Hoover

The following resolutions were agreed to:

"Resolved, that we appeal to President-elect Hoover to appoint only known dry men as District Commissioners, who will direct the police administration of the capital city.

"Second, that we ask Congress for a more stringent enforcement law for the District of Columbia, and its strict enforcement that Washington under federal authority may become a beacon light to the nation.

"Third, that we appeal to all citizens to adopt as their standard of patriotism for the year 1929 'Observance of allegiance to the Constitution.'

"Fourth, that we invite the national capital to unite with the dry forces in celebration next Sunday of the anniversary of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment in a great mass meeting to be addressed by Gifford Pinchot and others."

Salvation Army Reform Party Scores a Point

Selection Made of One of Its Foremost Members to Preside Over Conference

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The democratic reform party in the Salvation Army has won its initial success in securing the selection of one of its foremost members, Commissioner James Hay of New Zealand, to preside over the high council meeting which continues its session at Sunbury-on-Thames.

Commissioner Hay began his career 45 years ago in Glasgow. After training under the Army's founder, Gen. William Booth, he was sent to Australia, where he built up a large, successful "blood and fire" organization. He afterward returned to England where he was a prominent advocate of more democratic control.

The proceedings at Sunbury, which opened with a prayer and hymns, have been marked by the highest affection and regard for Gen. Bramwell Booth, upon whose physical fitness to retain the leadership a decision is to be made. The conference proceedings are guarded by the closest secrecy and the official reports so far issued give little indication regarding the actual discussions.

The hope is entertained, however, that a compromise may be found between the reformers, led by Commander Evangeline Booth of America, who desires to see the army controlled by some elected body, and the general's followers, who would retain the existing purely personal rule.

Reich for Closer Russian Relations

New Envoy to Moscow to Familiarize Himself With the Soviet Economic Policy

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The new German Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Herbert von Dircksen, who has just presented his credentials to M. I. Kalinin, chairman of the Central Executive Committee, declared in an interview: "It is my sincere and hearty desire, with all my force, to contribute further to the development of the friendly relations between Germany and the Soviet Union. I regard as the next practical problem in Soviet-German relations a continuation of those negotiations which recently led to signature to the Soviet-German agreement in Moscow."

Von Dircksen expressed satisfaction at the fact that his arrival coincided with the opening of the so-called week of "German technique," which consists of reading lectures on various technical, industrial and economic subjects by a number of German experts and engineers.

The Ambassador specially desires to familiarize himself with the details of Soviet economic policy, agrarian reconstruction and the process of industrialization of the country.

Picturesque Residence of One of England's Greatest Thespians

© Frith, Reigate

SMALL HYTHE FARM

Ellen Terry's Home, Near Tenterden, in Kent, "the Garden of England," Where the Great Actress Retired to Find Rest and Recreation in the Simple Life.

Ellen Terry's Home May Become National Theatrical Museum

(Continued from Page 1)

of success; upstairs in her bedroom the simplicity of her tastes is revealed. Who could believe that any actress would be content with the tiny mirror in plain walnut frame on her dressing table? Who could believe that Ellen Terry, as charming in her dress off as on the stage,

MISS ELLEN TERRY

had no full-length mirror in her room? No elaborate toilette brushes or trinkets are to be seen; this might have been the dressing table of the farmer's wife to whom in the Elizabethan lease he left this room and the one beneath it with "egress and ingress."

Bernard Shaw Letters

A little Bible is on the table beside the bed, a traveling candlestick given by the School of Expression, Boston, Mass., a silver bell, and, still peeping out from beneath the bed, a pair of bedroom slippers. Ellen Terry's bag— an old leather one familiar to her friends in which she carried her "bits and pieces"—is on the chair beside the bed. Her daughter found some of Bernard Shaw's letters in that bag, almost worn away, for they had amused her mother. She had corresponded with Bernard Shaw for three years before she met him, and Edith Craig has found 104 letters of his, while he has 280 of Ellen Terry's; some of these will be published.

In her bedroom Ellen Terry kept the little desks her boy and girl had used as children, and on her dressing table their miniatures stand side by side. But there is no picture of the popular actress herself—there did not seem to be one in the house. "You do not have your own picture about," Edith Craig explained; she is her mother's simplicity personified. Ellen Terry was content with portraits of her own father and mother, and one of Mme. Duse, whom she greatly admired and with whom she had much in common.

The names of all Ellen Terry's famous friends are written in her Jubilee Book—one of the trophies in the Memorial Room. They are on leters, telegrams and cables connected with her jubilee—from Sarah Bernhardt regretting that she could not come to the jubilee dinner, from Duse saying that she would come. A souvenir is in that book showing Ellen Terry in every part in all the theaters in which she had played during her career.

A loving cup presented on the jubilee by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree is all written over inside with lines familiar to the actress as "Remember you, your cue"; "I'm blessed in your acquaintance"; "Goodby, and I thank you." A silver trowel is there from the Empire Theater, Coventry, and also a silver casket given by the Playgoers' Club in "token of affection and esteem."

The seat used by Ellen Terry is "Sans Gêne" is in this room, and the armchair she had as Nance Oldfield. On the Jacobean chair beside the French Empire bed is the black velvet cap with which she was capped at St. Andrews, and which Sir James Barrie, who was rector of the university at the time, described as "more like a scone than anything else." On the bed is a palm leaf, laid there by Alma Tadema's daughter.

A theatrical students' library is part of the memorial plan, and here will be the dozen different editions of Shakespeare possessed by Ellen Terry. Her notes on her own parts will be invaluable to students, and she had also Henry Irving's Shakespeare, with the actor's notes. The little bookcase in her bedroom reveals a side of Ellen Terry the public never knew. It contains cookery books, for she was a very good cook.

Pilgrimages to the farm take place every Sunday. The visitors have to be content, until the Memorial is established, with seeing the cowhouse which Ellen Terry used as a veranda and where her hammock was swung in summer, the pergola where roses twined, the pond, the lilac-hedge, and the grassy path up to Edith Craig's cottage. The dramatist lives with Claire Atwood, the artist, and Christopher St. John, a journalist, at the end of her mother's garden. They occupy what was the priest's cottage in Tudor days. From a busy life in a city, Ellen Terry retired to a house almost of another world, where there was a step-ladder to go up to bed and only a candle to light you there, and to live among a people who pride themselves on never changing —the Kentish people.

Bequest Made Half-Century Ago Now Coming Into Fulfillment

Curran Foundation at Philadelphia Will Have Use of $1,000,000 Fund for Helping Women Who Are Training for Lines of Religious Endeavor

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Nearly half a century ago, Dr. William Curran made a will leaving his estate to establish a college for the training of women "who shall provide for themselves and bless the church of Christ." At the time of his passing, however, it was found that the money he left was insufficient to carry out the provisions of his will, so the executors turned the property over to a bank, with the provision that it be allowed to grow until it reached the proportions sufficient to carry out the bequest. A foundation is to be established.

Announcement has just been made by the Philadelphia Fidelity Company, trustees, that the estate now amounts to more than $1,000,000 and produces a net annual income of $54,320. Seeking to carry out the provisions of the will, the trustees, together with the Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Curran was a member, petitioned Judge Frank Smith, in the Court of Common Pleas, to grant a charter for the Curran Foundation. The petitioners cited Dr. Curran's statements made in his will of his devotion to religous activities, and of a frequently expressed desire to serve as a missionary.

In a codicil Dr. Curran provided that a competent woman be chosen, "who shall be a professor of Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages and literature," adding, "I would use the Bible as a sun around which the education of the beneficiaries of this foundation shall revolve. I esteem female piety as a necessity to the highest progress of society. It is my desire that these graduates shall be qualified as teachers and that every one of them shall be able to read the sacred Scriptures in the original languages. I would combine the highest culture that our beautiful city can afford with consecration to the cause of Christ so that the beneficiaries of this foundation may be 'as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace,' 'sanctified, and meet for the master's use.'"

There was resistance to the petition on the ground that the will intended that a "brick and mortar" college be erected and not a foundation established in connection with some other institution of learning. There was much testimony heard before a special master and much research work done among the papers of the testator which convinced the court that the establishment of a foundation was the intent of a bequest. Judge Smith therefore affirmed this interpretation and ordered that a charter be granted.

THREE WELL KNOWN SACRED SONGS

MUSIC BY FREDERIC W. ROOT
WORDS BY MARY BAKER EDDY

Blest Christmas Morn
O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind
Shepherd, Show Me How to Go

All in 2 Keys—High and Low

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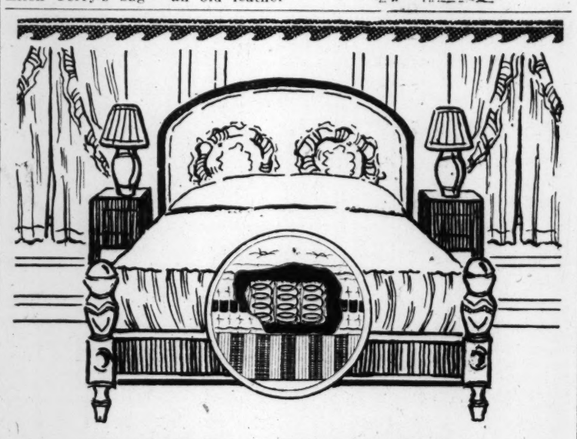

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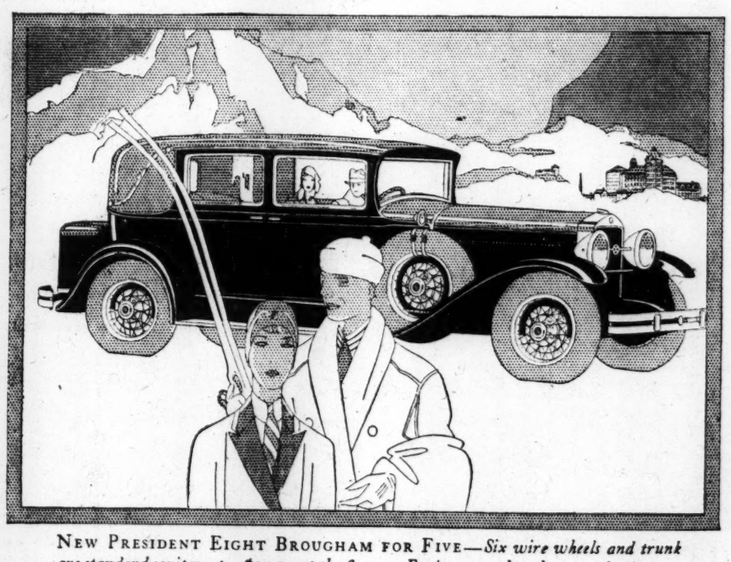

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CANADA DEFENDS ACTION TAKEN TO CURB SMUGGLING

Difficulties Seen in Changes Sought by United States at Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — Following the first day's session of the joint conference on rum smuggling, statements were issued by both the Canadian and American representatives, which briefly outlined the desires of the latter and the general policy of the former toward conditions as they now exist.

Admiral F. C. Billard, speaking for the visiting delegates, first drew attention to the fact that while Canada had fully and faithfully discharged the obligations which she had assumed under the smuggling treaty of 1924, smuggling activities had not been curbed, and by way of illustration quoted figures showing that the value of Canadian liquor exported to the United States had increased 50 per cent in the last two years. He then explained that the chief purpose in coming to Ottawa was to propose a remedy which he thought, "would be of great assistance to us in our efforts to curb smuggling into the United States and which we believe would be helpful to you," namely, the refusal of the two countries, "to allow their instrumentalities to be used by persons engaged in breaking the law of the other country."

Problem of Small Craft

If vessels of less than 100 net tons were prohibited from transporting liquor from Canada to the United States, probably the greater part of the liquor traffic would be suppressed. There was nothing novel in this proposed change, continued Admiral Billard, Mexico and Cuba having agreed to the precise thing and other countries having refused clearances to vessels engaged in introducing prohibited commodities into the United States.

The Canadian delegates defend the action that has already been taken by the Dominion to suppress smuggling, pointing out difficulties in the way of implementing changes suggested by the visitors. In dealing with the proposal for the refusal of clearances to vessels carrying liquor, attention was called to certain administrative difficulties which might arise. Difficulties on the border were shown to be incidental to the domestic policies adopted by the two countries in endeavoring to solve the problem of the control of liquor, and that as long as they continued to maintain distinctly different domestic policies, it seemed inevitable that such problems would remain.

Imports Held Insignificant

The amount of liquor imported from Canada into the United States appeared insignificant when compared with other sources, said the Canadians, referring to the statement of General Andrews in 1926 to the effect that not more than 5 to 10 per cent of the amount consumed in the United States came from outside, and to a recent estimate of Major Mills, that the total foreign imports did not constitute more than 2 per cent of the total supply.

Attention was drawn to recent amendments to the Canadian Customs Act, extending the requirements as to the supplying of bonds for the production of foreign landing certificates to cover cargoes of liquor-laden vessels coming into Canadian ports for provisions or repairs and then proceeding to sea. These changes have resulted in enormously reducing the difficulties of the United States preventive officers in the North Atlantic. Reference was also made to the discontinuance of customs warehouses in which imported liquors might be stored in bond, while awaiting exportation; to the forbidding of all importation of liquor unless consigned to a provincial government agency, and to the reduction of the number of docks or places on the border between Lakes Huron and Erie, from which vessels with liquor may be cleared.

In short, the whole preventive service has been reorganized and the number and efficiency of the border control materially increased and in every case possible, penalties are being imposed for unlawful import and export, which it is believed is reducing offenses of this nature.

Raskob Opposed by Southern Dry

Alabama Committeeman Calls for Effort to Restore Harmony in Party

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Stating that "the dry South will never submit to being forced into and be made a part of a national wet party," and that "those in authority who attempt such a movement should resign and allow others to fill their places who can better understand the southern views, "Watt Brown, national Democratic committeeman for Alabama, put himself publicly on record as opposing the further leadership of John J. Raskob in the Democratic Party, in a letter given to the press answering one from James A. Smith of Lineville in which Mr. Smith advised that Mr. Raskob not be opposed because "he is a rich man." Mr. Watt's letter is in part follows:

"At the first meeting of the Democratic national committee I shall offer a resolution asking for the resignation of John J. Raskob as chairman, setting forth that the outspoken policies and views of Mr. Raskob in the recent national election were out of line with the principal views and policies of the Democracy of Alabama and the South, so far that Mr. Raskob was made part of a national issue which is very unusual.

"Also I shall advocate someone for the chairmanship of the committee whose views and policies are more in accord with those held by Alabama and the South. The chairman should come from some state whose surroundings and environment would be conducive to party harmony, which should be the keynote of this time."

IRISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Michael MacWhite, Irish Free State representative at Geneva for some years, it is reported, is slated to succeed Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy as Free State Minister to Washington, when Mr. Smiddy comes to London as High Commissioner, a post formerly occupied by James McNeill, now Governor-General in Dublin.

Temperance-Movement Gains Are Found in Latin America

Hoover Party Discovers Increasing Effort to Restrict Liquor in Southern Republics

First-hand impressions of current economic and political movements in Latin America as glimpsed by the representative of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR accompanying Herbert Hoover on his good-will tour are appearing in a series of articles, of which the following is the seventh.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Members of the Hoover good-will mission were surprised to find that the temperance movement has become a vital social issue in most of the Latin-American republics, and that by legislation, public education and the influence of private organizations, the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages is in many of the more progressive countries being regulated and restricted.

Sunday closing laws are in effect, sales to minors and women are prohibited and some leading economists and industrialists are advocating prohibition as a necessary step if the masses, particularly the Indian population, are to be uplifted and material progress is to be advanced.

Prohibition has on several occasions received attention at Pan-American conferences and suggestions have been made concerning appropriate methods of restricting the liquor traffic and its bad effects. Studies have been made by educational and governmental leaders of the various temperance and prohibition measures of other countries with the idea of formulating measures for their own people.

Watching United States

The Hoover party found that the prohibition undertaking of the United States is receiving much attention, particularly as to its industrial and economic effects.

The more advanced Latin-American countries, engaged in great efforts to develop their resources, are concerned with the question of what effect prohibition will have upon their economic and social progress. One of the most alert of these countries, Chile, under the leadership of President Ibanez, has instituted prohibition in one section of its domain as an economic and moral force.

Early in 1928 upon executive order total prohibition was ordered in the Chilean nitrate fields, the outstanding resources of the country. These mines are operated by United States companies. The regulation in force prohibits the manufacture and sale in the regions where these mines are located of all spirituous liquors and the order is rigidly enforced, for natives and foreigners alike.

The military and police co-operate in the enforcement work, and its complete success is reported. This movement is particularly interesting in view of the fact that Chile is an important grape growing country and a large wine producer.

Restrictions in Uruguay

In Uruguay the sale of liquor stops at midnight and is prohibited from Saturday evening until Monday morning. Here, too, the law is determinedly and successfully enforced. Argentina also has laws along the same line. Closing laws and sales regulations are in force in all parts of Chile in addition to its total prohibition in the nitrate regions. Peru has regulations of the same kind, and so has Ecuador and several of the Central American countries.

The progress of the temperance movement in Latin America is significant, as the Latin people are famous for their wines. But new forces are at work in these southern republics, not the least of which is the example of the United States and the penetration of North American business and industrial methods.

The fact that American engineers and manufacturers operating plants there almost invariably insist upon temperance among their workers, and give preference and advancement to men who are non-drinkers has had much influence upon Latin-American business men, governmental authorities and intellectual leaders.

A force that may have great weight in promoting the temperance movement in Latin America is that the women do not drink. So far Latin-American women have had no voice in national affairs, but there is slowly growing a demand for such participation and, should they attain any recognition and influence, it can be expected that they would make themselves heard on the liquor question.

Latin-American leaders everywhere were found ready to admit the necessity of curbing the consumption of spirituous beverages among the aboriginal population, and in the more progressive countries steps are being taken to bring this about by education and legal regulations.

Mexico Announces Big Road Program

To Spend 82,000,000 Pesos in Five Years—Hopes to Finish Pan-American Link

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Expansion of Mexico's highway system at a cost of $2,000,000 pesos is announced by Sanchez Mejorada, Minister of Communications and Public Works in an interview with El Universal.

It is also stated that the Government hopes to complete the Mexican section of the Pan-American highway, stretching from the United States frontier to the Guatemala border by 1934.

Work on the nation-wide program, which starts immediately, cover a five-year period, and will give Mexico some of the most important links in her national highway network. Many of these roads will open up rich producing zones and afford outlets for other important regions.

They will link such cities as Puebla, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, Toluca, Guadalajara, Chihuahua and Linares. The latter road will be the costliest in the entire system, necessitating an outlay of 15,000,000 pesos.

About 10,000,000 pesos will be spent on a road crossing the country from Ciudad Victoria to Guadalajara, and a similar sum on a route connecting San Cristobal and Merida through one of the most difficult regions in Mexico. The program also includes several roads of lesser importance.

The Mexican Government will spend 8,000,000 pesos this year on roads, the statement says, increasing the expenditures year by year until an outlay of 17,000,000 pesos is reached in 1934.

HOW WAR CHANGED EUROPE SHOWN IN BOOK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—How the World War altered not only the map but also the political and social structure of Central Europe is described and analyzed in a volume entitled, "Economic Nationalism of the Danubian States," by Leo Psvolsky, put out by the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution of Washington.

In the preface, Harold G. Moulton says: "This volume is concerned not with a single country, but with a geographic region embracing a number of states linked together by common economic bonds. At the end of the World War, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia were separated from old alignments and set up as independent political and, presumably, economic entities. After 10 years of reconstruction and of endeavor to achieve economic independence, these nations remain parts of an economic empire, and there is relentless pressure in the direction of economic solidarity."

Coup Forced on Jugoslav King Is French View

(Continued from Page 1)

which they have enjoyed hitherto."

Pertinax, in the Echo de Paris, lays stress on the possible dangers. If the dictatorial government commits a serious fault, the national cause will be thrown into the greatest peril. Indeed it is difficult to see what could save it. It is the ultima ratio which is operating. After it, there is probably nothing. Moreover, it is pointed out that General Zivkovitch, who has been charged with the nonparliamentary premiership, belongs, like his brother, to the "White Hand" military camarilla, which massacred a quarter of a century ago King Alexander Obrenovitch and Queen Draga.

The group afterwards maintained its influence on the Karageorgevitch dynasty. The peasants and soldiers of Serbia revolted against the Obrenovitch dynasty, which was inclined to autocracy. Obviously a Karageorgevitch autocracy might provoke violent upheavals. Thus it is difficult to exaggerate the possible result of the present adventure.

King Decrees Abolition of Three Political Parties

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The change of régime brought about by King Alexander, although prepared in advance, was executed with much rapidity and great secrecy. Not a single party organization was cognizant of the steps being taken. Political parties were completely ignored. Three important parties, according to the new royal edict are to be abolished. The new régime seems to rely solely on the Crown army and the aim of the Government seems to be to diminish racial, religious and political differences, and establish unity throughout the kingdom by force.

The new Premier, General Zivkovitch, forceful, resolute and agreeable, with dictatorial inclinations, has long been intimate with the King. As head of the Royal Guards, he has said his motto is "Work not words."

King Alexander, who has become the sole source of power and authority, played an important rôle during the World War as Serbian regent and Commander-in-Chief. He is vigorous, brusque, martial in appearance, accessible to his people and popular. During the interminable cabinet crises of the last 10 years he has shown extraordinary patience, has observed parliamentary forms and alone of the Balkan sovereigns, is a native son of the land he rules.

Since Serbia traditionally often deposes its kings, many consider the bold act of Alexander as very perilous. The first impression of most Jugoslavs on reading the King's proclamation was joy and gratitude; but later, on reading the first drastic edicts, many became apprehensive of a period of repression, perhaps necessitating violent struggles to regain lost liberties.

QUESTION MARK TO FLY BACK TO WASHINGTON

Motor Trouble Found Trivial, Few Repairs Necessary —Davis Enthusiastic

WASHINGTON (AP) — Major-General Fechet, chief of the Army Air Corps, has issued an order authorizing the return flight of the Question Mark from California to Washington. He left the date of the return trip to the discretion of Maj. Carl Spatz, commander of the plane's record-breaking endurance flight.

Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, wired Major Spatz, "Congratulate you and your associates on your important accomplishment and the credit you have brought American aviation."

Motor Trouble Trivial, Plane Ready for Air Again

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Minor repairs to the three army Wright whirlwind motors that carried the monoplane Question Mark to its astounding record of 150 hours and 40 minutes of continuous flight have put the big ship in shape to take the air again.

It was announced the same engines used in the endurance test will furnish the power for the Question Mark on its triumphant journey back to its home station at Washington, D. C.

Maj. Carl Spatz will command the flight of the plane to Rockwell Field and the crew which flew the ship for nearly seven days and nights will man it. From Rockwell Field the Question Mark will fly to Washington, accompanied by refueling Plane No. 2. piloted by Capt. R. G. Hoyt.

Lieut. Ray Harris, engineering officer, upon dismantling the motors, discovered the rocker arm bushings and rocker arms in the left motor were worn, together with valve push rods in the cylinders, but that otherwise the motors were normal. Plugged grease outlets in the left motor, cutting off the pressure-fed lubrication to the valves, were held responsible for the trouble which caused the plane to land yesterday.

Invitations from virtually all large cities in the United States, urging the crew of the Question Mark to visit them and bring along their famous mount, were showered upon the fliers.

Major Spatz referred the invitations to the War Department.

Gives New Confidence to Public, Davis Believes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"The performance of the Question Mark will give the public a new confidence in aviation motors and equipment," Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, said.

"The flight is one of the great events in aviation history, Secretary Davis said. "It proves the reliability of airplane motors and accessories. It is very invaluable as a commercial and military experiment. It shows, for instance, that a plane, flying over a high mountain range, can take its gasoline and commercial load and then refuel on the other side of the mountains."

Mr. Davis cited four precedents set by the flight:

1. The refueling plane dropped a copper wire to the Question Mark which is inside the rubber hose. This wire was grounded on a copper plate on the Question Mark in order to prevent static.

2. The rocker arms of the engine, which had to be oiled every 10 hours, were lubricated by pipes leading to them from the inside which carry oil with the aid of a force pump.

3. This is the first time an engine had been repaired in flight Brakes for the propellers were put on so the engine when stalled would not be turned over by the onrush of air against the propellers.

4. It was the first time refueling has been carried on at night.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

William F. Kopp (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Labor Committee, reported that the conferees had agreed on the Senate amendments to the Cooper-Hawes bill to regulate prison-made goods sold in interstate commerce. The amendments would except commodities manufactured by prisoners on parole or probation, and those manufactured in federal institutions from the provisions of the measure. Another would extend to five years the time for putting it into effect.

The Senate Indian Affairs Committee, investigating the case of Jackson Barnett, wealthy Creek Indian, adopted a motion asking Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to prove a charge that W. B. Pine (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, had conspired to "destroy him and the Indian service."

Hearings on tariff revision are continued before the House Ways and Means Committee.

The House resumed consideration of the War Department appropriation bill.

NORFOLK LOOKS FOR INCREASE IN RAIL BUSINESS

New Pennsylvania Freight Terminals Expected to Add Much to Volume

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORFOLK, Va.—New freight terminals, providing economies in transportation which are expected to accelerate the movement of through freight by way of this city, are being placed in operation in the Pennsylvania Railroad system at Little Creek, near here.

Expenditure of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 on the new terminal, and of another $1,000,000 on other improvements, is being pointed to by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce as an indication of the faith railroad officials have in the future expansion of the eastern part of Virginia and regions feeding into this territory.

The present freight terminals of the company are located at Port Norfolk, and the new development means a saving of 12 water miles between Cape Charles and Norfolk. The passenger service will continue as heretofore, the ferry running between Cape Charles and the heart of Norfolk. An addition to the service, however, is the new 1200-passenger steel ship Virginia Lee.

The transfer of all carfloat movement from Port Norfolk to Little Creek will be accomplished probably by Feb. 1. Each day until then will see increased traffic between Little Creek and Cape Charles.

Cars from Norfolk Southern, Norfolk & Western and the Virginian lines will be routed by Little Creek first, and then the Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railway and Atlantic Coast Line will be added as soon as circumstances permit.

TO RESTORE POLK HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Through a gift of $2500 from Mrs. Rollin P. Grant, New York City, a fund making possible the purchase and restoration of the James K. Polk home at Columbia, Tenn., for a national shrine, has been completed. Mrs. Grant is the daughter of a niece of President and Mrs. Polk.

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. China.
2. From 1,500,000 passengers in 1924 to 2,525,000,000 in 1928.
3. A turkey marketing association.
4. By having each pupil select and read something pertaining to spring.
5. In South Carolina.
6. "In common."
7. In Berlin, Germany.
8. By the use of reeds.
9. Gerald Massey.
10. "Prē duh rome."

Suitable Songs for Church Services

O FOR A CLOSER WALK WITH GOD. 50c — Text by William Cowper. Music by Mabel H. McDuffee. High Voice.

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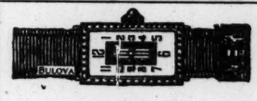
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BUDGET BUREAU HOPES TO AVOID FISCAL DEFICIT

General Lord Tells Boston Audience of Success of Co-ordinated Effort

That federal business is carried on more efficiently than ever before and the Government of the United States is now the best conducted "big business" in the world, was the assertion of Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, in an address to the Boston Federal Business Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

To safeguard the people, rather than the mere saving of money alone, and thus make the Nation a better place in which to live, is the aim of the Bureau of the Budget, by means of rigid economy in federal expenditures, efficiency in operation, co-ordination among branches of the Government, he said.

The $2,974,000,000 that comprised the expense of running the Government of this country in 1927, he said, was the lowest level of spending this country will ever see, as there is no let-up in spending and the rapid growth of the country, which brings added national projects and new legislation all the time.

The cost of government in 1923 was $3,295,000,000, he stated. This fiscal year started out with a prospective surplus of $252,000,000, but new legislation brought the outlook around to that of facing a deficit of $94,000,000.

Renewed efforts were made to overcome this possible deficit, and the "supreme effort of our history is being made to turn the deficit into a surplus," he continued. "We are fighting now to that end, and look for greater reductions in expenditures and at the end of the fiscal year a surplus on hand."

A saving of $75,000 annually in telephone charges in Washington alone was effected by co-ordination. Enormous earnings have been made by discounts on bills, obtained through prompt payment, he pointed out, and the national debt has been reduced a billion dollars a year.

A saving of personnel expense by not filling vacancies as they occurred, except where absolutely necessary, amounted to $21,753,436, "and none of the government agencies so affected have missed the larger staffs," he said, in explaining that the work was carried on as efficiently, or more so, than ever, with all workers keyed up to their best efforts.

Women to Sponsor School of Politics

Massachusetts League Provides for Study of Foreign Policy and World Peace

A school of politics for women, sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, to help crystallize opinion on further world-wide co-operation, and to disseminate information concerning the foreign policy of the United States, will be held from Jan. 22 to 24, it is announced in Boston.

Three principal topics will concern the school. Speakers of national and international note will consider the United States diplomatic relation with the rest of the Americas; the present attitude toward disarmament, and particularly how trade concerns this attitude; and the general shift of governments away from liberalism and toward dictatorships. The present situations in Hungary, Russia and China will be discussed.

Among the speakers will be Señor Salvador De Madariaga, director of Spanish studies at Oxford, formerly chief of the nation's disarmament section of the League of Nations; Dr. William Hung, formerly dean of Yenching University; Mrs. Sinclair Lewis; Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard; George B. Roorbach, professor of foreign trade at Harvard, and Gaetano Salvemini, formerly professor of history at the University of Florence.

RIDEAUS OF OTTAWA VS. UNIVERSITY CLUB

The Rideaus of Ottawa, one of the leading amateur teams in the Ottawa City League, will make its appearance in the Boston Garden tonight in the first of a series of two games which it will play with the University Club of Boston. The other game will be played tomorrow night.

University Club will be without the services of George Owen Jr., its former star captain and defenseman who has joined the Boston Bruins, and while the former Harvard star will be greatly missed, University has a wealth of material which is capable of giving the strongest amateur team in the world a hard battle. Each team has a remarkably fast set of forwards and there is sure to be a lot of action and plenty of work for the defense men.

KIWANIS TO STRIVE FOR HIGHER IDEALS

Importance of seeing beyond the horizon of any one club the international activities and policies of the Kiwanis organization as a whole, was urged upon trustees of the New England District of Kiwanis International by Elmer E. Spear, governor of the district, speaking in Boston at the annual conference of New England officers.

Outlining the aims of Kiwanis clubs for 1929, Mr. Spear placed first the education of members into a better understanding of the high ideals and objectives of Kiwanis, and education of the community in these ideals. For the last two years, Mr. Spear declared, a weeding process has been going on within the organization, resulting in comparatively slight gain in membership.

Among the appointments made by Mr. Spear were those of William H. Shumway of Boston, chairman of the vocational guidance committee for the district; Andrew L. Felker of New Hampshire, to the agriculture committee, and Dr. George P. Hunt of Pittsfield, Mass., to the underprivileged child committee.

Permanent Aid Is New Aim of Philanthropy

(Continued from Page 1)

and it is spending principal as well as income. As differentiated from foundations established by earlier fund makers, Mr. Rosenwald has stipulated that the entire fund shall be expended within 25 years of his passing.

This puts imagination and energy into its program, Mr. Embree feels. Mr. Rosenwald believes that accumulations of wealth, devoted to social welfare, should not be self-perpetuating, but should be spent for the benefit of the present generation. Future generations, he holds, can be taken care of by future accumulations of wealth.

An example of the practical working of this philosophy is shown in the project of promoting school houses for Negroes in the backward sections of the South, Mr. Embree said. In the last 10 years the Rosenwald fund has aided in building 3000 elementary schools for 500,000 children in the South, the total cost reaching $20,000,000.

Promotes Self-Help

The fund, however, has spent only $3,000,000 or so in this work. The method has been to stimulate states and counties to take up their own educational responsibilities. They have spent $12,000,000, Negroes themselves have raised $4,000,000, and whites interested in their welfare, $1,000,000.

Another example still in the experimental stage is a large housing project in Chicago's "Black Belt." Here modern living accommodations are being constructed for 420 families to be rented at figures the Negroes can afford to pay. The hope is to show that such housing can be provided at a cost and at a rental that will return 6 per cent on the investment, thus encouraging real estate promoters to take up similar work as a business proposition.

"These two examples," said Mr. Embree, "illustrate the idea behind this fund. It is to experiment with porjects that it is hoped will remove some of the faulty spots in our civilization, providing concrete examples to show others what can be done. The fund can afford to risk failure in trying out ideas where other interests and strictly commercial ventures could not.

"The directors of this fund are open to suggestions as to other work that can be taken up. We are constantly besieged to assist in this work and that, chiefly to ameliorate unfortunate conditions of the present day, but we have ruled that these are outside our field. Our aim is to institute social and economic reforms that will correct, not merely relieve, the present order."

MASTER PAINTERS GIVE EXHIBITION OF WORK

Meeting in their thirty-eighth annual convention, members of the Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts, affiliated with the international organization of the same name, have opened a three-day assembly and exhibit in Horticultural Hall in Boston.

Proof of the effects to be gained by advanced methods of graining and finishing woods was shown in an exhibit of the work done mainly by members of the association attending evening classes at the Boston Trade School, conducted to improve and elevate painting and decorating standards.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MAY BUILD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire will be asked to raise $50,000 for a state building at the Eastern States Exposition of Springfield, Mass., and the Legislature is expected to approve this amount because of the unanimous recommendation of its special interim commission.

Mellowing Influence in Politics

Herbert Photos

Five Women Members of the Massachusetts Legislature, From Left to Right—Mrs. Emma E. Brigham, Springfield; Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, Melrose; Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, Brockton; Miss Martha N. Brooks, Gloucester; Dr. Marion Cowan Burrows, Lynn.

Eleven-Foot Tusk Sent From Alaska

Found Sticking in Ground on River Bank—Weighs 300 Pounds

Probably the most widely traveled tusk that ever went on parade in a museum showcase has arrived at the Harvard Dental School Museum in the form of an exhibit which measures 11 feet 2 inches, weighs well over 300 pounds and has arrived at the not insignificant age of 50,000 years.

This phenomenon was found by Dr. Adelbert Fernald during a trip to Alaska. Having traveled 40 miles overland, well within the arctic circle the party met a prospector who told them of finding the strange relic sticking into the ground on a river bank.

It was the work of some days to free the half of the relic which was wegded between rock strata and then to haul it 55 miles down country to the Porcupine River where it was put aboard a ship and expressed to Boston.

Thus, probably, the perhaps favorite tooth of some mastodon of the first class has come to the United States to eclipse partially the splendor of the only other specimen of its kind housed in an American museum, a tusk measuring nine feet in length which is at Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh.

The sojourn of the new tusk in juxtaposition to the geological elements for such a period as 50,000 years, has worn its estimated original length only two feet. Members of the party are hoping that this tusk was but one item in a considerable deposit of mastodonic residuum and a search is contemplated for other, and equally significant, items of what might reasonably be called rare mastodoniana.

JUSTICE WAIT HEARS MOTOR RATES PLEA

William C. Wait, Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, today heard arguments on the demurrers of Roger Clapp, Assistant Attorney General, to the various proceedings brought to modify or annul the rates promulgated on Nov. 19 last by Arthur E. Linnell, Acting Insurance Commissioner, for policies issued by insurance companies under the compulsory automobile insurance statute. Mr. Clapp especially denied the right of interveners to take part in the proceedings who had not entered their appearance until within after the 20 days named in the statute had expired.

Justice Wait took under consideration all the questions raised. If he sustains the demurrers, an order probably would be made dismissing the bills in equity and petitions for review now pending; but if the demurrers are overruled a master would be appointed to find the facts which would be necessary for the full bench of the Supreme Court, to which the cases will go for final determination.

BUSINESS MEN URGED TO ACCEPT JURY DUTY

An apathy toward criminality, which sometimes results in a citizen concealing crime when it does not touch him individually, must be overcome by impressing the seriousness of all misdemeanor if the Government's task of enforcement is to be lightened, said Hubert C. Thompson, assistant United States Attorney, district of Massachusetts, addressing the Boston Credit Men's Association.

Mr. Thompson urged upon business men the necessity of serving on juries rather than trying to evade service, especially when the cases involved concern business. He complimented credit men on pursuing a middle ground in their business, thus keeping a large percentage of this type of case from the courts.

HUMANE ACTIVITIES INCREASE

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was announced that membership in the Jack London Club, the society's protest against the cruelty of trained animal acts, had increased by 2200 names during the month. The American Humane Education Society reported 441 new Bands of Mercy, nearly all being in schools, organized by field workers and volunteers. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized to date is 169,874.

GRAY, SCHOOL COMMITTEE HEAD

Francis C. Gray was re-elected chairman of the Boston School Committee at its first reorganization meeting. Edward M. Sullivan was re-elected as treasurer. The vote in both cases was unanimous.

Women Compare Their Position in Politics With Men

Five Feminine Members of Legislature See No Particular Difference

Before the Massachusetts Civic League, whose motto is "Don't tie on the flowers; water the plant," the five women members of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday shot various good-natured darts at the now hoary idea that women in politics are a very different matter than men in politics. The 2 per cent of men in the audience listened with ambiguous smiles and took no official stand.

The topic of the informal discussion was "Women in the Great and General Court; Have They Any Distinctive Contribution to Make?" The speakers were Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, now in her fourth term in the lower branch; Miss Martha N. Brooks, Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, Mrs. Emma E. Brigham and Dr. Marion C. Burrows. Each approached the subject with the observation that it would ill become women to say they, as women, made or thought they made any distinctive contribution to the Legislature, a perfectly reasonable assumption which had, however, evidently escaped notice when the topic was assigned.

Each woman took a few moments in which to point out, in all seriousness, that it was not that women are intrinsically different from men, in the fundamental approaches to government, but that the obvious differences in the experiences and contacts made by women in life sometimes made it possible for them to contribute a little different viewpoint to matters of public welfare.

Dr. Barrows compared the Legislature with the home and pointed out that it was the element of pulling together, and all working for the common good which made each sound and strong. Mrs. Fitzgerald was opposed to too prolonged picking at the fiddlestring of "the feminine point of view" and "woman's intuitive gift" and thought that these qualities should be referred to only in their proper proportion which she felt was moderate and, in the last analysis, of only relative consequence.

LAND BANK HEADS RESIGN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Announcement is made by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield of the resignation of John J. Merriman and Edwin H. Forbush, treasurer and secretary, respectively. Mr. Merriman came to the land bank from a Hartford, Conn., commercial bank eight years ago and it is said plans to return to that line of activity. Mr. Forbush has been with the land bank about 12 years, beginning as a field worker. His plans have not been announced.

Move to Rid Nation's Roads of Motor Menace Gains Way

Philadelphia Club Joins Others in Support of Substitute for Compulsory Insurance

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A law to drive the careless, irresponsible motorist off the highways by a more effective provision for the revocation of drivers' permits, is sought by the Automobile Club of Philadelphia which is co-operating with state and national automobile clubs for needed reforms in the statutes regulating the use of motor vehicles.

One of the most important measures to be included in the batch of proposed laws submitted to the Legislature, now in session at Harrisburg, is a substitute for compulsory automobile liability insurance. This is known as the "safety responsibility law" which operates mainly through the suspension or revocation of the operators' licenses. This law is being advocated by motor clubs all over the United States and is being presented to legislatures wherever they are in session.

Compulsory insurance also is being advocated as a means of checking the "don't care" driver but experience in other states, it is said here, leads to the conclusion that a revocation regulation would be more effective than compulsory insurance. Among those who hold this opinion is James T. Haviland, treasurer of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

"Revoking the driver's license is the most effective manner of handling this situation," Mr. Haviland said. "Persons who drive while under the influence of intoxicants should have their licenses suspended summarily and the same law should apply to so-called 'hit and run' drivers.

"The safety responsibility law makes this provision by definitely barring the guilty driver from the road until he has satisfactorily established proof of good behavior and at the same time his financial responsibility against future injuries or damage. This, of course, is in addition to whatever penalties the state law provides for these offenders.

"The law also provides for the suspension of the driving rights of persons against whom a judgment has been rendered establishing the driver's negligence, the suspension remaining in effect until the judgment has been satisfied and a future guarantee given of future responsibility.

"The safety responsibility law takes cognizance of the difference between the responsible and the irresponsible and of the inadvisability of applying a blanket penalty to all citizens. This law could not lead to political entanglements. It could not be made the springboard for fraudulent claims as has been the case in Massachusetts."

PRESIDENT OF M. A. C. ASKS FOR BUILDINGS

Pressing needs for dormitories and a physical education building were emphasized by R. W. Thatcher, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, in his second annual report to the board of trustees at the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the board. Further expansion, he said, is impossible unless additional rooming facilities are provided.

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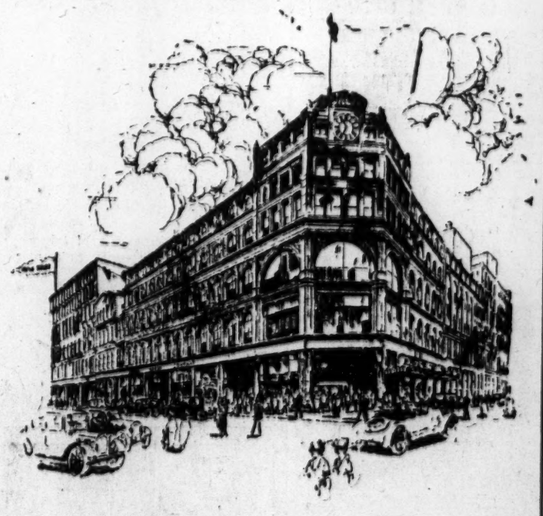

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RADIO

The Listener Speaks

THE merit of devoting one whole hour to the presentation of a distinct type of thought or musical individuality was shown by the Eveready program last Tuesday at 9 o'clock through WEAF and the NBC network. A very clear delineation of Beethoven as a man moving among the men and women of his circle in Vienna was given in a series of sketches which were rounded out by the inclusion of some of his most characteristic compositions. The latter were very capably presented by the Eveready Orchestra and soloists, under the direction of Nat Shilkret.

The first scene depicted the introduction of the young Ludwig Van Beethoven to Haydn, who was to be his instructor. The next revealed the composer in a more stormy mood during the rehearsals of his "Concerto in G Major," and continued to the point of his apology to the musicians after this composition had been successfully performed. A realistic impression of Beethoven at work upon his Fifth Symphony followed, and this was succeeded by a scene in which the sense of difficulty in hearing his music began to grow upon him. The players who took these various parts did so with convincing sincerity. A portion of the Ninth, or Choral, Symphony, brought this unusually unified and interesting program to a close. The next Eveready offering will be entirely different. It will consist of light musical entertainment, with Phil Cook as master of ceremonies.

An important new feature on the air at 10 o'clock on Tuesday was the imposing "Voice of Columbia" program. In direct contrast to the Beethoven Hour, this concert definitely set out to cover as many musical interests as possible, and to do this in the best possible way. There were soloists of all kinds, a large and competent orchestra, male and female choruses, and 16 numbers in which these elements were used in varied combinations.

The numbers chosen were mostly classics of the popular kind, such as the "Toreador's Song," from "Carmen," Hosmer's "Southern Rhapsody" and "Hymn to the Sun" from "Le Coq D'Or." There were several symphonic jazz contributions from the orchestra and in contrast some less familiar classics. Half way through this program which marked the opening of the new 43-station Columbia network, another new radio feature went on the air through WJZ and its chain. This was a program mainly composed of musical comedy numbers offered by the "Orchestradians," on behalf of the Freed-Eisemann and Freshman interests.

Many Beethoven Masterworks albums are published by the Columbia Company and others are offered by the Victor and Brunswick concerns. The Fifth Symphony, which was played in part in the Eveready Hour, is recorded for Columbia by Felix Weingartner and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, for Victor by Sir Landon Ronald and the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra and for Brunswick by Wilhelm Furtwängler and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. A symphony orchestra under Albert Coates plays the Ninth Symphony for Victor, while the London Symphony, directed by Weingartner, has recorded it for Columbia.

Three interesting new Polydor importations make the sonatas in C major, opus 53; E flat major, opus 81, and A flat major, opus 26, available as recorded complete by Wilhelm Kempff.

Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

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5:35 Stocks; business; positions wanted.
6:00 Big Brother Club; Black Beauty; news; lighthouse, coast guard and fisherman's news exchange.
7:00 Oh Boy program.
7:20 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:30 NBC, La Touraine Tableau; Richard Crooks, tenor. La Touraine (Shilkret); Turkish March, "Ruins of Athens" ((Beethoven); Ah Love but a Day (Protheroe); Clorinda (Morgan); Fun in the Snow, "New England Suite" (Shilkret); Aria, "The Pearl Fishers" (Bizet); Song of Love, "Blossom Time" (Romberg); Old Heidelberg (Romberg).
8:00 Sandy MacFarlane and his Chimney Swallows.
8:30 Simpson Spring Entertainers.
9:00 NBC, Ipana Troubadours. I'll Never Ask for More; Pompanola; Chalita; Me and the Man in the Moon; Marie; If I had You; Poor Butterfly; "Hello Daddy" medley; Sweetheart of All My Dreams.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour. Figaro; I Like You as You Are, "Rainbow"; Doin' Things; Sonny Boy; Mad Scene, "Hamlet"; Blue Danube Waltz; Elanor; Oh That We Two Were Maying; By the Mill; Mah Lindy Lou; Quartet from Martha; I'm Bringing You A Red Red Rose; I Saw Your Eyes; Los Toros; The Heart That's Free; Slow River; Hay Straw; Blue Grass.
10:30 E. B. Rideout; news.
10:45 Organ recital, Frank Stevens; time.

Tomorrow

8:00 a.m.—NBC, Cream O' Wheat Chef and his Musical Animals. Pretty, Petite and Sweet; One Who Has Yearned Alone (concert arr.); Do You? (Jeannine (waltz); Dream Sweetheart.
8:15 E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 NBC, "Cheerio."
8:50 NBC, Parnassus Trio.
9:00 NBC, U. S. Service Band.
10:00 Beacon Hill Symphonette; Melinda Talcott.
10:30 Billie Williams' Concert Company.
10:45 Caroline Cabot.
11:15 NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 The Friendly Five.
11:59 News.
12:40 p.m.—Produce market; time.
1:00 Chamber of Commerce luncheon program.
2:05 Arthur S. La Vallee, tenor.
2:20 Stella F. Gray, pianist.
2:30 Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:30 Cooking School.
4:00 News.
4:12 Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs program.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Final closing stocks.
5:45 The Crusaders.
6:15 Markets; agriculture; news.
6:40 Dinner concert.
6:50 Talk by Willard DeLue.
7:00 NBC, Jeddo Highlanders, Alabama Patrol (Stahl); Underneath the Stars (Spencer); Jean (Burleigh); Petite Bijouterie (Bohm); Souvenir d'Italie (di Stefano); Punch and Judy; the Gypsy Trail (Galloway); Harvest Festival (Chenoweth); Polina (Easton); Air de Ballet (Herbert).
7:30 Chimes; Nature League.
8:00 Waldorf feature, "The Bing Family."
8:30 NBC, Sylvania Foresters. Smilin' Through (Trinkaus); Cecelia (Donaldson); Salut d'Amour (Elgar); When You're Away (Herbert); Beautiful Ship From Toyland (Friml); Your Eyes Have Told Me So; Hymn to the Sun, "Le Coq D'Or" (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Good Night Beloved, Good Night.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hillpot. Oh Baby; Glad Rag Doll; Oh What a Night to Love; A Love Tale of Alsace-Lorraine; guitar duet; When the World Is at Rest; Sam, the Old Accordion Man; saxophone solo; Ever Since the Movies Learned to Talk; Blue Skies.
9:30 NBC, "Aunt Jemima."
10:00 NBC, Balkite Hour; Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro."
11:00 NBC, Longines time.
11:01 News.
11:10 Dick Newcomb's orchestra.
11:45 Weather; temperature.

Tomorrow

9:30 a. m.—Marjorie Mills.
9:45 Dorothy Randall.
9:55 Musicale.
10:00 NBC, Copeland Hour.
10:30 Markets; agriculture; news; stocks.
10:50 June Lee.
11:00 NBC, Forecast School of Cookery.
11:30 Statler organ, Manuel DeHaan.
12:00 Chimes; musicale.
12:30 p. m.—Markets; agriculture; weather; stocks.
2:30 Ampico musicale.
3:55 Home makers' chat.
4:00 Stocks; musicale.
4:25 Spotlight review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
6:00 Pearce's Realtors. Berceuse from Jocelyn (Godard); Humoresque; Anitra's Dance (Grieg); Let Me Call You Sweetheart; Spanish Dance (Moszkowski); My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice (Saint-Saëns); Old Folks at Home (Kretschmer); Troyka (Kretschmer).
6:30 Newscasting; temperature.
6:35 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
6:59 Time; news; weather.
7:11 Talk, Lieut. Frederick Coyne Jr.
7:25 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:30 Arlington Hotel Ensemble.
7:45 Esther D. Nagle, soprano; Elizabeth Bellenoit, pianist.
8:00 CBS, "Wagner at Bayreuth."
8:30 CBS, The Merrymakers. Pompanola, "Three Cheers"; Why Do I Love You Like I Do?; Give Me a Night in June; specialty number; Down Where the Sun Goes Down; Beloved; I Scream for Ice Cream; March of the Musketeers; Don't Be Like That.
9:00 "Daguerreotypes."
9:30 CBS, specialty program, with Morton Downey, tenor.
10:00 CBS, Kolster Hour; chamber music.
10:30 CBS, dramatized story with Herbert Brenon, motion picture director, and Belle Bennett.
11:00 News.
11:10 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

7:30 a. m.—News; Morning Watch.
8:00 Boston Information Service.
9:00 Polar Bears.
9:30 Our New England Kitchen.
10:00 CBS, National Homemaker's Club.
10:30 Shepard Concert Ensemble.
11:30 Women's Club program.
11:58 Time signals; weather; news.
12:10 p. m.—The Lady of the Ivories.
12:15 Service of King's Chapel.
1:00 Shepard luncheon concert.
1:30 Organ recital, Lloyd G. Del Castillo.
2:00 News.
2:10 Boston Information Service.
3:30 The Dandies of Yesterday.

WBET, Boston (1360kc-220m)

4:45 p. m.—News.
5:00 Variety hour.
6:00 Phil Saltman, "The Modern Pianist."
6:30 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
7:00 Financial summary; news.
7:11 "Wee Georgie" Hardie, Scottish entertainer.
7:30 Leo Sulkin's orchestra.
8:00 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:30 Virginia Mayo, violinist; Alice C. McLaughlin, soprano; Edward J. Cusick, tenor; Larry J. Flaherty, baritone; James P. Sullivan, baritone; Alice Mayo, pianist.
9:00 Time; Gleason Sisters, instrumentalists.
9:30 Program arranged by Ella Cram.
10:00 Henry Kalis music.
10:30 News; weather.
10:40 Henry Kalis music.

WLOE, Boston (1500kc-200m)

5:00 p. m.—Lynn Service talks.
5:30 Light classical recordings.
7:00 Musical program.
7:15 Katheryn Harrimah, contralto.
7:30 The Writer's Club; Henry Beston, author of "The Outermost House."
8:00 Boston's String Duo.
8:15 Marie A. Werner, concert pianist.
9:00 Weather; Marie Hagman, pianist and contralto.
9:30 Rep Top Serenaders.
10:30 Waltham time.

WBSO, Wellesley (780kc-384m)

12:00 p.m.—Midnight Ministry.

WTAG, Worcester (580kc-517m)

6:30 p.m.—Little Messinger's Own Program.
7:00 Powers Coal Miners.
7:30 From NBC.
10:30 Time; news.

WCSH, Portland (940kc-319m)

6:00 p. m.—Chimes; stocks; grain.
6:30 Dinner concert.
7:00 News; State of Maine talk.
7:30 From NBC.
9:00 to 10:30 From NBC.
10:30 Time; news.

WJAR, Providence (890kc-337m)

6:45 p.m.—News; temperature.
6:55 Earl Shean and his orchestra.
7:25 Weather report.
7:30 From NBC.
8:00 Talk· Harold Strong, tenor.
8:30 Musical program.
9:00 to 10:30 From NBC.
10:30 News.

WTIC, Hartford (600kc-500m)

7:30 to 11:00 p.m.—From NBC.
11:00 News; weather.

WGY, Schenectady (790kc-380m)

6:00 p.m. — Stocks; produce; farm forum; news; weather; time.
6:30 Kenmore dinner music.
7:00 Mr. and Mrs. skit.
7:30 From NBC.
8:00 General Electric Hour.
9:00 to 11:00 From NBC.

WJZ, New York 760kc-395m)

7:00 p. m.—Time; Jeddo Highlanders.
7:30 Talk, John B. Kennedy.
7:32 Mme. Lotta C. Gainsborg, pianist.
7:45 "Political Situation," Frederic W. Wile.
8:00 May Breen and Peter de Rose.
8:30 Sylvania Foresters.
9:00 "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hillpot.
9:30 Special feature.
10:00 Balkite Hour; "Marriage of Figaro."
11:00 Time; slumber music.

WEAF, New York (660kc-454m)

6:00 p. m. — Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
6:30 Fox Furriers.
7:00 Synagogue services.
7:30 La Touraine concert.
8:00 The Mediterraneans.
9:00 Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 Palmolive Hour.
10:30 Time; Phil Spitalny's music.
11:00 Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra.

WOR, Newark (710kc-422m)

6:00 p. m.—Eunice Northup, pianist.
6:15 Newscasting.
6:20 "Piano Pickups."
6:30 General Motors program from Hotel Astor.
7:00 Time; Commodore Orchestra.
7:30 Rutgers University program.
7:59 Sessions Chimes.
8:00 Musical Episode.
8:30 Merry Makers.
9:00 "Daguerrotypes."
9:30 Specialty program.
10:00 Kolster Hour.
10:30 Dramatized story.
11:00 News; weather.
11:05 "Ed" Gordon's orchestra.
11:30 "Ernie" Golden's orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh (980kc-306m)

7:00 p. m.—Chimes; University of Pittsburgh address.
7:15 One Minute Demonstrators.
7:45 to 11 From NBC.
11:00 Weather; William Penn Orchestra.

WLW, Cincinnati (700kc-428m)

6:00 p. m.—Henry Thiess and his orchestra.
6:30 Dynacone Diners.
7:15 University of Cincinnati educational series.
7:30 Henry Thiess' orchestra.
7:45 From NBC.
8:00 Historical Highlights.
8:30 From NBC.
9:00 Franklin Ensemble.
10:00 From NBC.
11:00 Weather; Variety Hour.
11:30 Pat Gillick, organist.
12:00 Sam Watkins and his orchestra.
12:25 a. m.—Jack and Jean.
12:35 Henry Thiess' orchestra.
1:00 Thirteenth Hour.
1:30 Sign Off.

PLANE AIDS WEATHER STUDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Valuable geographical and meteorological data have just been obtained in an airplane tour over the Valley of Mexico and the famous volcanoes that surround Mexico City by Prof. Miguel Melendez, an official of the Department of Public Education. He said charting of air currents at various altitudes was a feature of the journey, and that he had gained additional data concerning Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, Mexico's two great volcanoes, both more than 17,000 feet high.

A Woman Director's View

MISS BERTHA BRAINARD

THIS is the time of reviews of the things done and left undone, and radio presentations are not found wanting in either characteristic. With reviews from the masculine staffs of the chain radiocasters, now on the table, the opinion of one of the leading women program directors as to what has gone and what is coming is of particular interest.

Bertha Brainard, eastern program director of the NBC has prepared a review and preview. Her statement, in part, follows:

Before looking ahead a year it is best to glance back over the accomplishments of 1928. There have been accomplishments.

Reporting of outstanding news events was developed more during 1928 than during any previous year. The arrival of the adventurous crew of the Bremen and the historic voyage of the Graf Zeppelin resulted in radiocasts of the most thrilling and interesting kind. The biggest news event of 1928, the selection of a national Chief Executive, was covered from beginning to end.

The conventions of both big parties went on the air, the speeches of the major candidates were carried to millions, and listeners were the first to know the name of the President-elect of the United States. Radio, as usual, was in the grandstand for the World Series games and the big intercollegiate football battles.

In the established realm of radiocasting, tremendous strides were taken. The presentation, the program which is planned to give variety and balanced entertainment, has been improved until listeners have what is virtually a revue on the air. Drama, too, has advanced as the directors and producers developed special technique for this type of program. Constant experimentation has resulted in a quality for musical concerts not even dreamed of several years ago.

The coming year will see further development of the news handling. Probably one of the biggest events of the year will be the inauguration of President-elect Herbert Hoover in Washington, March 4. Already plans are being made to handle this in a manner never before equaled.

It will be the handling of unexpected events that the broadcasters will show the greatest improvement for technicians and program builders of the National Broadcasting Company now are making a special study of the best methods of air reporting.

Lovers of symphonic music will spend many an evening beside their radio speakers in 1929. Symphonic music once was a difficult thing to put on the air, but many of the difficulties have been done away with by working out new methods of placing instruments in respect to the microphone. Experiments in orchestral placement will continue and steady improvement in the tone and quality of symphonies heard on the air can be expected.

New soloists may be expected, too, for out of the thousands of vocal and instrumental artists given radio auditions in the NBC Studios every month, new and excellent talent is sure to be found.

Radio was a stunt eight years ago. Four years ago it was something that was attracting millions of people because there always was a certain gamble when the dials were twirled. During 1928, radiocasting firmly established itself as an institution and the coming year will doubtlessly see the development of radio as an art.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Harry E. King, Toledo, O.
Harry F. Howard, Lexington, Mass.
William H. Okeson, Chicago, Ill.
A. H. Godfrey, Winnipeg, Can.
J. G. Antliff, Winnipeg, Can.
Mrs. Florence Bates, Sacramento, Calif.

LUMBER PREFERENCE PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—In an effort to secure a larger share of Australia's lumber business, British Columbia lumbermen are asking the Canadian Government to negotiate changes in Canada's preferential trade agreement with Australia. It is proposed that lumber be put on the preferential tariff list in Australia, a step which would increase the importation of Canadian wood products in preference to those from the United States, which Australia buys in large quantities at present. Pulp, paper and canned fish, exported from British Columbia, are given preferential treatment under the treaty and their movement has increased substantially as a result.

Program Notes

AN UNUSUAL vocal arrangement of Cesar Cui's "Orientale," prepared especially for the Seiberling Singers by Frank Black, will be radiocast by that group over a coast-to-coast network of the NBC on Thursday night, Jan. 10, at 9, eastern standard time.

Schubert's "Serenade" is the vocal solo for "Seiberling's Own" tenor, James Melton, on this date, and an original arrangement of the famous Irish ballad, "Come Back to Erin," will be played by the singing violins.

Ohman and Arden, the keyboard athletes of the Seiberling programs, present a fidgety version of "On the Banks of the Wabash," and the program closes with the customary signature, "Perfect Day," by Carrie Jacobs-Bond.

Associated with the NBC locally for this program are WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WGY and WGR.

William B. Bell will tell listeners how, with his big schooner "Elena," he won the cup offered by the King of Spain last summer and of his reception by the King at Santander, the summer capital of Spain. His talk will be radiocast through WJZ on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 7, eastern standard time.

Norman Rockwell, famous character illustrator, will laud the beauty of plain women in a declaration of faith in feminine charm when he makes his first bow to the radio world through the NBC during the Lehn & Fink Serenade on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 8, eastern standard time.

In addition to Mr. Rockwell, the Serenade will present a musical offering featuring Jack Shilkret's novelty orchestra, instrumental soloists and a male quartet.

The Serenade will be heard locally through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM, KDKA and WLW.

The Forhan Song Shop announces a schedule of the following well-known song writers as guest artists on its programs from Jan. 10 to March 7, inclusive, for its regular Thursday night feature over WEAF and associated NBC stations:

Jan. 10.....Tierney and McCarthy
Jan. 17.....Spier and Coslow
Jan. 24.....Monaco and Leslie
Jan. 31.....Jesse Deppen
Feb. 7.....Jimmie Hanley
Feb. 14.....Charlie Toblas
Feb. 21.....Jimmy McHugh
Feb. 28.....Harry Woods
March 7.....Jesse Greer

Music by old Italian writers will be presented by Milady's Musicians during the program through the NBC on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 9, eastern standard time. The artists associated with this production are Erva Giles, soprano, and Hans Barth, harpsichordist.

The program:

Sonate a Tre.....Corelli
Preludio
Allemanda
Sarabanda
Tempo di Gavotta
Orchestra
Non Posso Disperar.....Deluca
Soprano solo, Erva Giles
Giga.....Corelli
Harpsichord solo, Hans Barth
Corrente.....Corelli
Orchestra
Cangia, Cangia Tue Zoglie
Soprano solo, Erva Giles
Sonate a Tre.....Corelli
Preludio
Allemanda
Giga
Orchestra

This program will be distributed locally over WJZ, WHAM and KDKA.

Delibes' "March" and "Procession of Bacchus" from his pastoral ballet, "Sylvia," will open the Maxwell House concert which is heard through the NBC on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 9:30, eastern standard time. The orchestra is under the baton of Rosario Bourdon.

The program:

March and Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia".....Delibes
Love's Joy.....Kreisler
Pals, Just Pals (fox trot)
Vision of Salome.....Lampe
Navarraise, from "Le Cid"....Massenet
High Up on the Hill Tops
Dance of the Demons.....Rybner
Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses
Openshaw-Bourdon
Marche Lorraine.....Ganne

The Maxwell concert will be carried locally by WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM, KDKA and WLW.

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New York - - Sun. Eve., Jan. 13 Guild Theatre Recital Mgt. Arthur Judson
Genl. Mgt. Recital Mgt. Arthur Judson Steinway Hall, N. Y. (Mason & Hamlin)

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PLEA FOR ENDING SAVAGE STATE OF ABORIGINES

Conditions in Central Australia Held Serious Menace by Experienced Traveler

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The wild state of the aboriginal may be interesting as a sample of paleolithic culture, but it is a relatively useless, barbarous and dangerous condition of things; it should be recorded and ended, declared J. Huston Edgar, a missionary from Tibet, who has recently spent some months investigating the conditions of the natives of central Australia. The black, he said, is millenniums behind the times; he is in a backwash; his present condition is an impossibility in a civilized, compact continent.

Mr. Edgar protests that the blacks in Australia produce nothing, and exterminate game, the skins of which they neither use nor export. They are a real menace to white settlers.

The wild life which so many advocate, he said, is unpopular to the native himself. This is proved by the continual drift to the stations, and other centers. The tribesmen have shown themselves to be remarkably adaptable. After a few years on the frontier station they become amenable to the law and an asset to the white population.

Need for Teachers

The blacks act as domestics, break in horses, muster stock, drive camels, dig wells, and undertake countless exacting and useful duties.

Mr. Edgar advises the appointment of teachers, and missionaries to continue the initial work performed at the stations by the white people. He recommended that wages be paid to the workers, that none able to work should receive charity, and that thrift and industry should be duly emphasized. He states that the aboriginal is still in the crude picture-writing stage, making book learning, to a great extent, unnecessary, appeal to the emotions through music, singing and pictures, being more effective.

Dealing with the question of reserves, Mr. Edgar urges that if such areas are considered as a kind of mandated territory, and thrown open, on terms favorable to both natives and experienced selectors, valuable work may be done toward solving the problem. Alcohol, he adds, should be forbidden the natives.

Mr. Edgar, however, contends that there is no proof that anything will be gained by thoroughgoing segregation. There is a real danger from misdirected sympathy, and unwise missionary activities.

Cannot Boil Water

The blacks, declares Mr. Edgar, cannot boil water. The main diet is spinifex-fed rabbits, kangaroos, emus, birds and smaller game. It is augmented by native fruits in season, honey, seeds and occasional herbs of a succulent nature. They neither live in houses nor cultivate the land. They sleep naked in the winter frosts between fires without covering of any kind, and even during the cold winds on tablelands 2000 feet above sea level, a blazing firestick alone keeps them warm. The tribes wander all over the land split up into small hunting groups.

Their reserves lay east to west 150 miles over expansive glens in ranges, and wide flood flats, and gaps along the foothills. The country, for the most part, was well grassed, and covered richly with herbage. Some of the flats were beautiful, making a pleasant land.

Mr. Edgar's experience in his extensive travels tends to disprove the ideas prevalent that there are now relatively important populations of blacks in reasonably defined areas of little-known Australia. Their number has been estimated at not more than 250 natives for South Australia, 350 for Central Australia and 200 for Western Australia. He saw only 120 in the South Australian reserves.

Poland Reviews Complete Decade of Independence

Refounded in 1918, the Country's Population Is Now About 31,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Poland this year completed its first decade of its refound independence. Divided up and annexed by Russia, Germany and Austria in the three partitions of 1772, 1792 and 1794, it was re-established on Nov. 11, 1918.

As now constituted, Poland embraces 388,000 square kilometers, as compared with 750,000 square kilometers before the partitions, and its population at the last census in 1921 was 27,192,000. The natural increase of the population is one of the highest in Europe, and the present population of Poland is estimated at 31,000,000.

Poland's agricultural production has considerably increased as compared with prewar days, oats by 30 per cent, barley by 15 per cent, rye and wheat by 4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. The yield of potatoes is up by 30 per cent. The monthly average production of coal in the first nine months of 1928 reached 3,410,000 tons.

the increase in the volume of traffic in the Polish ports of Gdynia and the Free State of Danzig. In the case of Danzig, the volume of traffic during 1928 was 8,520,000 tons, as compared with 1,870,000 in 1913.

Barely seven years ago Gdynia was a fishing village inhabited by a few hundred fishermen. Today the traffic in the new port has surpassed the pre-war traffic of the ancient port of Danzig, and has reached 2,000,000 tons per annum. It is estimated that after completion of the port the traffic will reach about 15,000,000 tons. During the decade nearly 2000 kilometers of new railway lines have been built, while the rolling stock has been practically renewed in Polish factories.

It must also be borne in mind that the war left Poland in ruins. In fact, over 1,785,000 structures were ruined beyond repair, including schools, churches, public utility buildings, bridges and habitable houses. Since the Armistice all these ravages of war have been made good. In the sphere of popular education, whereas before the war Polish schools in former Russian and Prussian Poland were suppressed; today 3,500,000 children are being educated in Polish elementary schools, 250,000 in secondary schools, while 40,000 students fill the six universities.

At the outset of its career, Poland was faced with serious financial difficulties. But by the autumn of 1927 the zloty was stabilized by presidential decree at 43.48 to the pound, and all bank reserves and gold were accordingly revalued at the new rate. Since the financial year 1925-1926, the monthly budgets show a regular surplus of revenue over expenditure.

France Exhibits Gigantic Feat of Modern Engineering

Wide World

HUGE BRIDGE SPAN FLOATED INTO POSITION

A MILE-LONG bridge is being constructed across the River Elorn which will link the famous naval town of Brest with Plougastel. Three enormous spans, each about 180 meters long, one of which is seen above, will form part of the bridge.

Big Variation in Purchasing Power of Workers' Wages

Family Provision Basket Is Taken as Yardstick for Measuring Values

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Estimates of the real wages earned by workers in the various leading countries, by which is meant the actual purchasing power of their wages in buying common necessities, are very difficult to make and are the subject of much argument. The International Labor Office has, however, attempted such an estimate, including Russia, and its carefully considered results are believed to be as accurate as any it would be possible to make at this time.

The method is to ascertain the cost of a basket of provisions such as would be ordinarily purchased by workers' families in the different countries. This necessitated using six different baskets based on average family budgets in Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Italy, and the United States. It was then found how many such baskets could be purchased with the average weekly wages of workers in the respective countries.

One drawback in such compilations is that they assume all the workers' wages to have been spent for food, whereas rent, clothing, and other items cause every individual case to vary. It is, however, claimed that it is probably the best yardstick that can be devised.

Some exceedingly interesting variations are shown by the results of the investigation, with the purchasing power of wages in London being taken as 100. American and Canada: Philadelphia, 185, Ottawa, 155. British Isles: Dublin, 101; London, 100. Northern Europe: Copenhagen, 108; Stockholm, 88; Amsterdam, 85. Central and eastern Europe: Berlin, 71; Moscow, 50; Prague, 47; Vienna 45; Reval, 44; Lodz, 41; Warsaw, 40. Western and southern Europe: Paris, 56; Brussels, 49; Madrid, 54; Milan, 49; Rome, 43.

These figures will be viewed in different ways by different classes. They are believed by English critics to be slightly unfair to Spain and Italy by not making adequate allowance for the largely vegetable diet of those countries. To the radical elements who look to Russia hopefully it is plain that the worker in Moscow is only half as well off as the worker in London or Dublin. To the hard-pressed British manufacturer, however, they are evidence that British wages are double those of competing nations in central and southern Europe.

The figures contain many anomolies, although there is no question but that every possibility of making them accurate was exhausted. The differences between Philadelphia and Ottawa is difficult for Europeans to understand, but if a smaller American city had been used the figures might have been closer together. The difference between Holland and its neighbor Belgium is also surprising.

VICEROY'S CABINET MAY BE CHANGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—"Dominion status, being detrimental to the interests of minorities, should not be granted to India," declares the All-India Muslim Legislators' Association in a memorandum to the Simon Commission, which says astute politicians are seeking to establish an oligarchy of their own in the name of democracy and freedom. The association claims to unify Muslim political thought and aspiration.

It pointsout that representative institutions are not best suited to the traditions and genius of the peoples of India, and it asks for safeguards to protect the interests of the Muslim community in any scheme of reform. For this purpose it suggests that the number of members of the Viceroy's Cabinet should be increased to eight, half of whom should be Indians and a fourth Muslims.

Beautification of Rio de Janeiro Proceeds Apace

Demolition of Castle Hill Nearly Done, and French Planner Is at Work

RIO DE JANEIRO, (By U. P.)—One of the indications that the matter of moving the capital of Brazil to the geographical center of the country has been forgotten is the tremendous scale on which plans for further beautifying Rio de Janeiro are proceeding. The city was entirely reconstructed and modernized in the first years of the twentieth century, and is now going through another period of transformation. The work of tearing down the historic Castle Hill (Morro do Castello), where the first settlement of Rio was made, begun in 1922, is now nearly completed. It was decided that the new zone should harmonize with the future development of the city. Alfred Agache, a French city planner, was brought to Rio with a big staff and wide powers, to plan for the future Rio.

Professor Agache's plans call for the creation of tremendous plazas, parks, wide avenues, forums, art galleries, and other public buildings. One of the most monumental features will be the creation of an official "Gate to Brazil," where tremendous marble steps will lead from a public square to the bay, where distinguished guests may be met on their arrival with the nth degree of ceremony. This will be among the first things to be carried out.

Despite Agache's work, however, an attempt is being made to revive interest in the old project for moving the capital. The movement was revived by President Arthur Bernades shortly before his term expired in 1926, but the actual president, Washington Luis, apparently is not interested in the matter.

Rumania's Great National Festival to Be Held in May

Annexation of Transylvania to Be Commemorated With Elaborate Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The celebrations which were to take place in the famous old Rumanian city of Alba Julia in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the annexation of Transylvania, the Banat and Bukovina to the old Kingdom of Rumania, have been postponed until May 10, in order that there may be time to prepare a more appropriate celebration.

This year there were religious services on December 1 at Bucharest, Alba Julia and Curtea de Arges, where there is a royal chapel, at Marashesht, where the Rumanian army won its greatest victory during the World War, and in all the county seats. In the schools also appropriate lectures were read on the significance of the joining of the new provinces to the mother country.

For the grand celebration next year special books will be prepared on the conditions of the Rumanians in Transylvania, the Banat and Bukovina, when those provinces were under the rule of foreigners, on their history during the past centuries, on their ties with the mother country and on their liberation. A new order wil also be created, called Ferdinand the First, composed of those Rumanians who as civilians or soldiers made notable contributions to the cause of the liberation and unification of all the Rumanians. A large new cathedral will be started in Bucharest, a fund will be raised for erecting statues to Prince Cuza, King Carol I and King Ferdinand I and a general amnesty granted.

Letters a Luxury for Carlyle Gift to Scottish Library Shows

Correspondence Covers About 48 Years, and Includes Some 700 Epistles—Messages Sent on Newspaper Wrappers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — Autograph letters to the number of 700 have now come into the possession of the Scottish National Library. This gift has come from Miss Margaret Carlyle Aitken, daughter of Carlyle's sister, Jean. Miss Aitken, who was a frequent and welcome visitor at her uncle's house in Cheyne Row, has many recollections of the distinguished visitors who came to confer with the Sage of Chelsea. When making the presentation she expressed her entire satisfaction that the letters, many of which were addressed to her mother, will now be permanently preserved as a national treasure.

The letters are arranged chronologically from the years 1821-69. The year 1851 is represented by 67 letters, the largest in any one year. There are also some interesting drafts in Carlyle's own handwriting; a galley proof of "The History of Frederick the Great," with the author's corrections; a manuscript page of "Past and Present"; one of his bookplates and various other notes.

Like Scott, Carlyle was a prolific writer, and all his life kept in close touch with his family. That the roots of his family affection struck deep is evidenced throughout these familiar letters of his. "I cannot do without your despatches from time to time," he writes to his sister, Mrs. Aitken, in 1839. "I must learn how all fares with you and the rest of them; put the children to bed and then put—pen to paper that night!"

There is an interesting reminder in the letters of the fact that when Carlyle was young and struggling, letters were a luxury. There was an arrangement with his family that two strokes on the newspaper wrapper meant "all well" and three meant "got your letter." In December, 1840, he wrote: "It is a pity to trust to strokes now that letters only cost one penny sterling," a remark which was followed by a diatribe against the paper of the Cockney—"the wretched factory stuff . . . grieves me often to the soul."

Carlyle's literary life and the people he met are all chronicled in these letters.

GASOLINE CUT IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 9—Power Petroleum Co., one of the largest independent companies, has reduced gasoline for commercial vehicles four cents a gallon. This was surprising in view of the recent announcement of an agreement between independents and the large oil units and in view of the expectation of increased prices for all branches of gasoline.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Barrie's "Book of Words"

Peter Pan, by J. M. Barrie. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 5s. net. New York: Scribner. $1.25.

A Bibliography of the Writings of Sir James Matthew Barrie, by Herbert Garland. London: Bookman's Journal Office. 25s. net.

WE KNEW already quite a lot that Sir James Barrie tells us in his "Dedication to the Five" which begins the book of "Peter Pan," now published for the first time after a delay of 24 years. We knew the story of a tiny member of the "Five" who made a joke which Sir James thought good enough to introduce into the play, and who received a farthing royalty on every performance. We knew also that another tiny member was unfortunately kept in bed during the Christmas-time when the play was first produced in London; and because he was unable to see the performance Charles Frohman, the producer, vowed that "if the boy can't come to the play the play must go to the boy"; which it did, the company being sent with as much scenery as might be squeezed into the boy's bedroom.

But what if we did know these and other delectable things? Our knowledge came originally in a round-about, matter-of-fact way, but now we have it all direct from Sir James himself. He has, moreover, retold the whole story in tenderest poetry, although his lines may not "scan," and they end at the behest of the printer, not the poet. Nearly 30 pages of personal history in relation to "Peter Pan" precede the text, and the old, whimsical Barrie is in every sentence. He recalls the five brothers with whom he made great friendships and played at desert islands in Kensington Gardens, "without whom Peter would never have existed." But (and here we are particularly glad that Sir James has not resisted the inclination to tell us something we know) he proceeds to make "the uncomfortable admission" that he has "no recollection of writing the play."

Well, and how should he remember? He was always writing it. The habit grew on him in the way habits generally grow on people, until they do things without noticing. Neither did he notice, simply because "Peter Pan" did not originate in the nursery-tale that he began to tell to the five sons of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Davies; we find a big chunk in "The Little White Bird," but that is not all. Turn to "Tommy and Grizel," where reference is made to a fictitious book by "T. Sandys," "a reverie about a little boy who was lost. His parents find him in a wood singing joyfully to himself because he thinks he can now be a boy forever; and he fears that if they catch him they will compel him to grow into a man, so he runs farther from them into the wood and is running still, singing to himself because he is always to be a boy."

Thus Sir James Barrie is not indulging in mere fancy when he writes at the forefront of the play of "Peter Pan" that "I can haul back to mind every essay of mine, however forgotten by the pretty public; but this play of Peter, no. Even my beginning as an amateur playwright, that noble mouthful, 'Bandelero the Bandit,' I remember every detail of its composition in my school days at Dumfries." He could not have given us a more admirable preparation than this foreword for the going up of the curtain on Act One of the only really memorable children's play of modern times. It takes place, playgoers will recall, in "the night nursery of the Darling family . . . whose top window, the important one, looks out upon a leafy square from which Peter used to fly up to it, to the delight of three children and no doubt the irritation of passers-by."

"Peter Pan" is more than a children's play, though. How else are we to explain the poignant touches that are everywhere, as when the dramatist speaks in his stage directions about the cards over the doors of Bloomsbury lodging houses "inviting homeless ones to come and stay with the hospitable inhabitants"; or when he announces that "Wendy and John come in, looking their smallest size, as children tend to do to a mother suddenly in fear for them"? Undoubtedly it is a play for grown-ups as well as young people. This will explain in some measure its vitality, for there is really something to be said for the theory that no work of literature can survive unless its readers learn to love it and therefore desire to share it with the next generation. Who would ever think of reading aloud a book in which one has no abiding interest? The very idea of being obliged to look at it more than once is thoroughly unwelcome. Readers of all ages can laugh over and over again at a hundred things in the play, especially the quaint notion about the bed in which all the children of the Never-land sleep. "Though large, it is a tight fit for so many boys, and Wendy has made a rule that there is to be no turning round until one gives the signal, when all turn at once."

All the world's best fairy stories have the wider appeal. Thus the publication at last of the "book of words" of Sir James Barrie's widely appealing fairy play is a literary event of magnitude. Incidentally it comes to us almost at the same moment as Mr. Herbert Garland's "Barrie Bibliography," and is a reminder that to make such a compilation in the case of a contemporary author is a hazardous undertaking. In addition to the usual uncertainties that accompany a work of this nature, there is always the possibility that the subject of it will add further books to his total, and so emphasize the incompleteness of the compilation. And as Mr. Garland confines his bibliographical entries for the most part to original editions, in accordance with the strict rule of bibliographers, the omission of such an important item as "Peter Pan" is as regrettable as it was unavoidable.

Within its limits, however—and it is important to remember that they are not limits in any ordinary, technical sense—Mr. Garland's compilation is rich in suggestions, particularly when it deals with the decade in which Barrie had not merely "a journalist at his elbow," as Stevenson complained, but the journalist actually held the pen. Between 1883 and 1890, a phase that is to be regarded as the first of his career, the young Scot climbed from Kirriemuir (or did he descend?) by way of Nottingham to the summit of journalistic success in London, and the bare titles of his contributions to the periodicals are a blissful entertainment. "Why This Thusness?" "Paper Pellets," "On Running After One's Hat," "How to Make Love to an Actress," "On Shutting a Map," "Rules of Carving" (the first rule being that "it is not good to climb on the table")—all are "pure Barrie." He was a regular contributor to three daily papers, and he also appeared frequently in the weeklies and monthlies. And yet, ready writer though he had seemed to be while fame and fortune were yet denied him, he must have regarded his early industriousness as little else than servitude, for immediately he prospered in authorship his journalism abruptly ceased, and the contributions made by him to the periodicals after 1890, when his all-conquering years began, may almost be counted on the fingers of one hand.

THOMAS MOULT.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

A Holiday From the Holiday

NOTHING so interferes with a Bookman's Holiday as a Legal Holiday. Instead of reading in peace, one must pretend to be interested in turkey, cranberry sauce and plum pudding. One must assume deep concern over the setting up of a fir tree, torn from the vanishing forests to be adorned with a vast assortment of toys, all destined to lie in ruins within the week. One must spend New Year's Day in attendance upon a dramatic olio from "Alice" and "Through the Looking Glass."

It is clearly time something was done about legal holidays. For one thing, any lawyer surely could prove to a court that the laws establishing them constitute class legislation. To those employed on a time basis, holidays no doubt are very satisfactory—the same pay for less work. But for those who must do a certain amount of work in any event, a holiday means merely less time in which to do it.

"Apple Weeks" and "Father's Days" are troublesome enough, but we know they are necessary to keep the advertising men busy. Holidays merely keep all men idle. There ought to be a law . . .

* * *

Still, even in the holiday season, one may snatch a minute now and then for reading. Here, for example, is the January Golden Book, in its new shape and vesture. Some time ago we remarked on the increasing standardization of American periodicals, all of which appear to be doing their best to look alike, with the New Yorker as model. Now the admired Golden Book, under its new management, appears on its fourth anniversary, greater longitudinally and latitudinally, but smaller as to the third dimension.

Editorially we are assured that "in everything but physical formation," the Golden Book remains the same. Do we detect an apologetic tone there? We are relieved to be told that every complete short story in the magazine will be printed on consecutive pages, with no "turn-over." But why not apply the same excellent rule to the serials? The current installment of Dumas' "The Queen's Necklace" hops all over the magazine.

Well, the Golden Book remains an aristocrat among magazines. It doesn't have to risk anything on new literary investments. Its fortune is in gilt-edge securities. For example, this January number contains among other things "The Stranger," by Katherine Mansfield, "The History of Mankind," by Anatole France, "The Mummy's Foot," by Théophile Gautier; not to mention some pleasant little things by lesser writers, such as "Mr. Downey Sits Down," by Leonard M. Robbins.

* * *

This issue came to us with an article marked: "Bernard Shaw the Man," by Archibald Henderson. Why this was singled out for our edification we do not know, though we admit that we were once virtually a Perfect Shavian. At all events, Henderson is one of the few writers whose gifts justify them in tackling this highly explosive subject. But we never read marked articles.

Since the Golden Book necessarily rivals the "libraries" of classics issued in small book form by various publishers, would not its management have been better advised to keep its dimensions down? Both ventures imply the appeal: "Here are the things you've always meant to read." Can the magazine format hope to compete with such a charming little volume, for example, as the latest Oxford World's Classic, Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey," with an introduction by Virginia Woolf?

And as for Mrs. Woolf, here she is writing her own introduction to "Mrs. Dalloway" for the newest addition to the Modern Library. There indeed is your 95 cents' worth. Admitting that "criticism, whether praise or blame, should be accepted in silence as the legitimate comment which the act of publication invites"—if only all writers would see that—Mrs. Woolf feels justified in denying one statement that has been made about "Mrs. Dalloway," "which the writer happens to know to be mistaken." It has been said that the book was the deliberate offspring of a method. The fact is, its author asserts, that "it was necessary to write the book first and invent a theory afterwards."

* * *

Also, Mrs. Woolf gives a few glimpses of the alterations that occurred in the writing. For example, "in the first version Septimus, who later is intended to be Mrs. Dalloway's double, had no existence." We are interested in the main statement there. We are more interested in the information so incidentally dropped in the subordinate clause. For we confess that in reading the novel we never realized that Septimus bore any such relation to Mrs. Dalloway. That notion, evidently, was the seed from which sprang "Orlando."

Yes, these pocket editions frequently enhance the charm of an author. Even Dickens, toward whom we have always felt superior, becomes attractive in Macmillan's two-volume Modern Readers edition of "David Copperfield." Not to mention the companion volume of Tchekhov's short stories. And all of these are hard put to it to hold our interest, with the Modern Library's "Life of Michelangelo," by John Addington Symonds, on the table.

* * *

But we do not read little books exclusively. Paul Rosenfeld has a horrible fascination for us, whatever his format. Thus, though we disagree with him more often than not, we find ourself immersed in "By Way of Art" (Coward-McCann). Besides the sport of digging out his meaning, there is something refreshing about the appetite with which Rosenfeld returns each fall to his critical banquet. His zest easily turns the point of Koussevitzky's shaft: "Ho, hum; I must go criticize."

In his prelude to this latest volume of essays, Rosenfeld tells how he discovered "The Woman in the Box." The box he means is not one of those inventions of the theater architects from which one may be seen but cannot see. It is a piano box, and the Woman, Rosenfeld is convinced, is Wagner's Woman; not Minna, Mathilda or Cosima, so much as Senta, Elsa, Elisabeth, Sieglinde, Brünnhilde, Isolde, Eva, and Kundry—"the rib of the man," a "Platonic Idea." Rosenfeld heard her voice while playing over on the piano the passage which immediately follows the Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser."

A pretty fancy, that leads into a series of stimulating if at times baffling discourses on the one-time International Guild of Composers and its concerts, Richard Aldington, El Greco, Carlos Chavez and other matters, including what seem to us discerning estimates of Stravinsky and Honegger and exaggerated opinions of the importance of Gertrude Stein and of Angna Enters—he compares Yvette Guilbert unfavorably with Miss Enters.

* * *

Another recondite volume comes with the imprint of Coward-McCann—"The Angel that Troubled the Waters," by Thornton Wilder. The author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" here offers a batch of "three-minute plays," dating from the time Wilder was 16 to the recent past. Perhaps the best thing in this book, too, is the Foreword.

Glancing back over these paragraphs, and recalling that we have been reading also Wells' "The Way the World Is Going" (Doubleday, Doran), Ponsonby's "Falsehood in War Time" (Dutton), Briggs' "To College Teachers of English Composition" (Houghton, Mifflin), Mason's "The Dilemma of American Music" (Macmillan), and Goldberg's "The Story of Gilbert and Sullivan" (Simon & Schuster)—comment on which will have to be made later, if ever—we're afraid we shall have to admit that we haven't been entirely deprived of reading matter during the holiday season. Perhaps it was not so much reading as writing for which we lacked the opportunity—or inclination.

Sorrows of a Traveler

Worlds Within Worlds, by Stella Benson. London: Macmillan.. 7s. 6d. net.

EVERY traveler knows the feelings: there is the thrill of deciding to travel to some foreign part or of being ordered to it; there is the misery, fuss and apprehension of departure; there is the collision with new scenes, and with ways of thinking and living grotesquely different from one's own, which are always bewildering even when pleasant; then comes that feeling of surfeit, that longing to get out of the country, to get home, wondering why one was ever persuaded to go; the eagerness for departure which turns to sentimental regret as the steamer leaves and horizons throw out their long blue arms and sink. And supposing the traveler to have the literary talent of Miss Benson—but how few have!—and supposing the book to be written, there remains the strangest experience of all; the most successful parts of the book are proclaimed to be those describing the mishaps, the misadventures, the sufferings great and small, tragic and comic—all the things which make travel interesting in restrospect and abominable in practie.

Miss Benson knows the feelings well. We have only to add the outburst of the first chapter to the allegory of the last to know exactly why she cries out:

"Travel, then, I suggest, shrinks and fades the mind as an inferior laundry shrinks and fades the silks that are so bright and ample when we wear them first."

She finds she has returned with prejudices. Again she writes:

"For genuine tight-laced insularity, give me the Vast, Unshackled, Open Spaces. Freedom, like Charity, begins at home—in the Strand. All the tolerant smiles in the Strand, if placed end to end, as the statisticians say, might reach as far as Heaven. But they would not reach as far as Singapore."

This is hard on Singapore; but as one Empire Builder to another, we presume Miss Benson writes in the Pickwickian sense. There must be few travelers who have not at some time been astonished and even gratified by the provinciality of the world—but do we hear the far-away plaint of the parish pump?

And now to the sufferings. These occurred in Manchuria, Japan and China, and have been turned to most amusing account. Although Miss Benson saw these countries in a time of social upheaval, little intimation of it enters the book. We have no space to dilate on those grotesque journeys in Chinese trains and steamers running hours late; on the poor Koreans in their perilous hats and with their fateful habit of getting out at the wrong stations; on the sad Christmas of the exiled White Russians, the monstrous Chinese banquets, the ubiquitous Japanese police, who suspected hidden crime when they discovered that the writer and her husband had the same surname!

The following, however, from a Chinese pupil's explanation of an English story, must be quoted ("Kawk" is a snort with which he punctuates his comments):

"'GOD BLESS YOU—kawk—MY BELOVED,' HE SAID. AND HIS EYES SHONE LIKE STARS. 'THE WORLD IS OURS.' He expresses hope that the God of Christian shall behave kind to this lady. 'MY BELOVED' is affectionate term used between betrothes. His eyes gleam and wink resembling star in sky. 'THE WORLD IS OURS'—he informs betrothe that he has inherited large property. . . ."

Lapses into journalese and snappy facetiousness spoil some of Miss Benson's sketches—we have always preferred her short stories—but there are very few dull pages in this book.

V. S. P.

A Sunset Landscape

Back-Trailers From the Middle Border, by Hamlin Garland. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

IN THIS, the fourth and last of the Middle Border series, Hamlin Garland has recorded the removal of his family from the West to the East, a reversal of the westward progress of his ancestors. In earlier days the impulse of the Nation was centrifugal, urging men and women to ever-new frontiers. Now Mr. Garland finds it to be centripetal, especially in the case of artists; drawing actors, painters, musicians and writers from South and West back to the center, to their marketplace in the East. This has been going on for the last 50 years. William Dean Howells, John Hay, Edward Eggleston, Mark Twain and Bret Harte were some of the early back-trailers. Hamlin Garland was only following the example of his best friends when he left his home in a Chicago suburb and became a cliff-dweller of Manhattan.

In the faithful, wistful, quiet style that characterized the other volumes of the series, Mr. Garland has set down the details of the removal, the finding of a new home, and the forming of new ties for his wife, who is sister of Lorado Taft the sculptor, and for their two young daughters. The pages contain many anecdotes of John Burroughs, Irving Bacheller, Albert Bigelow Paine, Mark Sullivan, Theodore Roosevelt and many of the members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. There is a revelation, too, of the doubts of a writer who sees his work superseded by the new modes and tastes that came in with the war. He writes:

"One day as Irving Bacheller, Albert Bigelow Paine and I—all gray-haired—were sitting together, one of the younger men, passing by, smilingly alluded to us as the hope of American Literature.

"After a suitable answering quip, Albert turned to Irving and me and musingly said, 'I wonder what the war is going to do to us old fellows. It will be a different world when the war ends. I doubt if it will have any place for me.'

The doubt harassed Mr. Garland, but he found some alleviation in the Pulitzer prize that came to him in 1921 for "A Daughter of the Middle Border" as the best biography of the year. The prize confirmed his plan for taking his family to England for a year, and there follow the best chapters of the book, in which he describes the joy he found in showing cathedrals, castles and shrines to the two girls and introducing them to celebrities like Barrie, Kipling, and even the inaccessible Whistler.

The book is partly a kind of literary reminiscence, partly an account of affectionate family life, with father, mother and daughters remarkably bound together by their love of art and beauty. It is frankly personal, as are all the Middle Border books, but modestly so. The tone is sober—very sober; sometimes he indulges in sentiment but never in any high coloring. Nothing can better illustrate the change in the tempo of writing in the last 10 years than a comparison of this book with those that have made a big "splash" lately. Mr. Garland's eyes are open to the change: "When irritated by my surroundings and saddened by current comment, I have sought refuge in the valleys of my memory—an aging man's privilege. A few readers, each year growing fewer, have encouraged me in this task and now it is ended. My story is told. I drop my pen and turn my face to the fire."

This sounds like a valedictory, but Mr. Garland is by no means an ancient. There is a public for this kind of book, a public of older readers who are groping bewildered amid the cynicism, the syncopation and the smartness of the new style. Some of these readers like a leisurely book, they like sentiment; they like what the author calls sunset rambles in the world of memory.

Delicate Extravaganza

Jingling in the Wind, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts. New York: Viking. $2.

MISS ROBERTS must have written "Jingling in the Wind" for the fun of it. By its exuberant satire and its playful juggling with words it gayly proclaims itself a piece of fooling, in material and mood quite unlike its author's other work. For instance, who but a writer on a holiday would choose such a hero as Jeremy, by profession a rain maker? In Jeremy's time every county has its rain maker, with a schedule of wet and dry spells arranged to suit the needs of its population. The Winkle system is the one that Jeremy uses, a system that does passably well, "producing rain to a degree of abundance, and with a percentage of certainty," thanks to a basic acid familiarly known as exkay. There are rain makers' conventions, rain legislation, and organized opposition.

Jeremy going about his business is a delightful person, who makes rain making both beneficent and practical, doing as well as he can with the conflicting demands of differing crops and washdays. He observes his fellowmen with a humorously keen but friendly eye, and listens with a more than commonly acute ear to the discussions that are always going on within himself and to the minute voices of nature around him. Naturally he would have a good ear for the dropping of water even from so much as a blade of grass, but when he hears the sound of the feet of a spider treadling her thread, he seems to be going over the edge into the fantastic, until one realizes that the spider, so busily spinning a web from philosophy to Babylon and thence to the subjunctive mode, is only the restless thinker inside Jeremy darting from topic to topic.

Besides Jeremy, there are many other extravagant characters: Arhaj the Sultan, who is visiting America with his wife Khadija, and like other tourists writing a book about his impressions; Zelda the beautiful dancer who is young at well past 100 years; the group of oddly assorted travelers who, when their motor-bus breaks down, seat themselves beneath a liquidamber tree and tell stories after the manner of the Canterbury pilgrims centuries ago. There is a heroine to match Jeremy, a lady rain maker of superior attainments, combining all that is wise and beautiful and good with a naïve cynicism that Jeremy longs to cure.

Whether the chief excellence of the book lies in its satire, in its unexpected flashes of understanding, or in its romping with words, it is hard to tell. Satire there is in plenty, mocking at such venerated institutions as business conventions and modern advertising.

Equally diverting is Miss Roberts's legerdemain with words, tossing them about, reducing them to absurdities, following up odd clues, letting her pen play any kind of lavish prank that her thought suggests. In putting grace notes upon erudition she almost equals Elinor Wylie in "The Venetian Glass Nephew" or in portions of "The Orphan Angel."

A reader has to be in the mood for fantasy to enjoy this book. If he is willing to give himself up to an enjoyment of words for their own sake, and cares as much about an airy rainbow of thought as he does for a story, he is the right kind of reader for "Jingling in the Wind." The author means more than she causes to meet the eye, but to halt too long over the allegory is to lag behind the jest.

The Life of Moses

The Life of Moses, by Edmond Fleg, translated from the French by Stephen Haden Guest. London: Gollanz. New York: Dutton. $3.

WHILE lives of Jesus, of Paul, and of other important Biblical characters are common enough, biographies of the great Hebrew lawgiver are much less numerous. Of a necessity, the biographer of Moses is dependent upon limited sources, practically to the Old Testament alone for his material, and in consequence the main facts of Moses' life are familiar to all students of the Bible. Of special interest, however, is the development of the theory that with the manifestations of evil expressed in the flood, Sodom, Babel, and other outward signs, the presence of God became more and more remote to mankind; while with the better beliefs as expressed by Adam, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, etc., the divine presence came nearer until with the advent of Moses it again inhabited the earth.

The enlightenment of the woman thought as expressed by Miriam enabled Amram to restore Jochebed to her former place in his affections and she became the mother of Moses. The exquisite poetry of the dream of Amram is what one would expect from so skillful a poet as Edmond Fleg, and his translator is to be congratulated upon his ability to retain the author's poetic style and sentiment. The splendid qualities of Moses, his simplicity, his single-mindedness, his humility and extraordinary faithfulness to God are well portrayed.

The old Rabbinical legends are closely held to, and are more pronounced in the advanced chapters. The author has not eliminated certain phases of sensuality which are so prominent in the Biblical story of the wanderings of the children of Israel, and throughout the volume one is deeply impressed with the intensely material concepts which the Jews held of God. This is a volume which apparently will have little popular appeal, but may find its place in the hands of theological students.

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THE HOME FORUM

That Loveliness of Little Things

THE pleasant days are made up of little things,—of sixty minutes to the hour, for instance; of imperceptible gradations of light; of the unfolding of buds; of the perfecting of a bird's song, small note on note. It behooves one to stand now and then, to take a leisurely breath and con over one's mental treasures. What have we added to the store that neither dust nor moth doth corrupt? How have we laid line upon lovely line? What can we say of our stewardship who have such wealth of beauty, such good memories mellowed through the grateful years? Let us give praise for little things, for the fragrant minute that gilds the whole hour.

Gold is my heart and the world's golden!

There was a day in summer when a dragon fly came to maturity by the pool at the end of the garden. Through the late morning he hung inert, gray and fettered. Noon came and he labored his slow way out of the cramping darkness, clung limp and colorless to his hold and let the blessed sun do the rest. Did you ever realize that, besides waking a world to light and warmth and song, the sun dries out a dragon fly and brings the tiny lizard gratefully to his chosen stone? The sun has his "little things," sandwiched between more mighty tasks! The dragon fly stirred, stretched out his cramped wings, still creased, moved a little, easefully. The spread wings began to wake into glory. An indescribable, transparent beauty irradiated them—they glowed through crystal and opal to rose, flickered with purple—then clothed themselves in a blue that trembled and deepened, that bathed the now shimmering body under translucent wave on wave of color. The miracle was complete. The lovely thing launched itself suddenly on the still air, hung over the deep cool green of the pool, flashed and darted and poised, a living jewel—beauty and splendor and tenderness and patience made manifest in one little creature that danced under the sun.

* * *

In a lift at a store one day was a mother with two pink babies; one little pink baby, one bigger pink baby. They wore small pink furry coats and smaller, pinker, furrier bonnets. And they had round, pink faces that smiled out on all and sundry. The bigger held the lift-boy's hand (to his embarrassed delight, he being young and new and friendly, smacking of younger sisters and brothers), and the smaller baby sat on her mother's arm and held out a fat, friendly hand to whoever would take it. The lift grounded. The small, pink furry figures disappeared, the rest of the lift passengers smiled at each other and dispersed. The little lift-boy craned his neck after the last pink flutter and clanged his gates.

* * *

A man who owns a picture shop in a provincial town keeps a picture of a clipper in one corner of his window. No matter what his general show of pictures may be, no matter how he alters his display with season or fashion, that one corner remains inviolate to clippers. A ship is changed for a sister ship now and then, but that is all.

"You see," he explained when questioned, "there's an old naval man living here on mighty small rations. An inland town must be a sore thing for a seaman, I reckon. I noticed him first when I had a show of clippers, and the way he hung on the window made me promise myself never to let him pass by without something to dream over and be glad at."

And so, through more than a year, the seaman had gone friended and comforted. "One of these days," the picture man said, "I'll call him in for a crack."

There's comfort for the comfortless,
And honey for the bee,

and one day the shop door will open and the seaman step inside.

That same picture man was asked to cut down and to frame an original etching. He examined its mount critically and laid it down. "I can't do any cutting," he said. "I've a notion about pictures. I can't spoil one just for the sake of an order. The man that did that," bending again over the etching, "fixed it all up in a balanced way, and it's not in me to spoil his good work." His voice deepened. "I'd go without my breakfast rather."

* * *

A sheep-dog, a cat and a kitten make a triangle of friendship in a house on the hill. They are never far apart. "Where is June, Bob?" the dog is asked when the small black kitty is long away, and about the garden he goes, pushing an inquiring nose round bush and flower. Then he tries the paddock, rounds the bonfire, searches the raspberry canes, walks with sweet care between currants and marrow bed—returning at last with June at his heels, Solly, the cat, trotting fussily an inch or two ahead.

June is only a baby puss and has manners yet to learn. She pushes under Bob's nose without compunction and picks out the meat from his plate, or tugs at the other end of his bone. And he, the fine Old English Bob-tail, wags indulgently or looks up into loved faces with dear eyes that say: "We must be tender with all growing things."

They follow at heel, these three, through fine weather or wet, down the garden to feed the chickens, up the paddock to stir the bonfire, round the field to gather hips and haws, trotting sedately, leaping and running and glancing. "Pussies," we call, and they come bounding with tiny questioning "prrt?" and "Bob," we say, and he gambols up with open laughing mouth.

* * *

Loveliest of all the little things for which our thanksgiving wells up is the print of bird's feet in the snow on our doorstep. What honor is here! To what high proof of brotherhood we have been called by the dozen twittering voices, coaxed from table and fire by small feet seeking window-sill and step! Not all the glories of the winter dawn can lift the heart with such a throb as do those tiny prints.

Last summer a wren, little feathered mouse, sat on a rail above the water-cress beds with her two minute babies, fluffy, thimble-sized little treasures, launched on an adventure beyond their wildest dreams.

* * *

These are winter days in the Cotswolds, lovely beyond words. One late afternoon stands out in beauty. On the left, descending the hill, the sun like a pale fire burnt in the western sky, leaving a mist of rose and gold through which the black and bare trees reached upward, their twigs outlined against the far vague heaven. On the right, the fields, jeweled with the brown and gold and russet and crimson of the winter hedges, fell steeply toward the valley already hidden beneath the cold blue shadows of the afternoon. D. T.

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Winter Guests

We have courted our new neighbors with crumbs in winter-time; we have courted them in April with string laid out enticingly on the grass, as the starting-point of home; we have tied suet to the trees in snowy weather, and have maintained luncheon counters of nuts and wheat; we have, quite in the prevailing fashion in social service, established a public bath. All these favors they have accepted, with mental reservations, on tip-toe for flight, a-wing at first sight of us. We have even established model tenements; well-lighted, well-ventilated residences are offered rent free. . . .

To that cold table, winter-set, come jays and juncoes and chickadees. I find on the porch-roof in the new-fallen snow innumerable little footprints of the latter, or see in the morning sunshine a whole white and gray flock feeding like one, flying away like one, if I go too near. I am always expecting the nuthatch, who feasts royally for one of his size, with a kind of Christmas gusto; but he has never accepted his invitation. When the sky is heavy with snow about to fall, I think often that perhaps he will come tomorrow, for, with the inhabitants of air as with the inhabitants of earth, necessity increases friendliness.

Regarding these, and our few other winter birds, meadow-larks, kinglets, brown creepers, I often wonder in what corners they cuddle, and whether snow, rightly used, makes a warm blanket. A yearning sense of hospitality in the stinging cold weather, a desire to share the warmth of the hearth with wee things shut outside, human or other, pauses here at the bounds that nature has set. . . .

As for our most constant winter guest, the jay, I cannot accept the common scorn of him, often shown by critics . . . no more generous than he. . . . The jays have dash, presence; they lack scruple, and, with loud platform manners,—for they seem always, through their shrill cries, to be addressing an audience,—they are curiously akin to others successful in business and public life. I am told that the jay behaves better at home than when he is away, and I respect him for that he reverses the practice of many, and forgive him for his noise in my yard, knowing that he is silent in his own doorway. I could forgive him much, too, for the beauty of his outstretched wings against the world of winter white and the white birch trunks. Often on the coldest days his tapping at the hard suet awakens me; from porch railing or branch of tree he watches me, his head cocked on one side, with a judicious and critical expression, and I feel, as I watch him in return, that no creature more mentally alert crosses our domain on feathers or on feet. Yet he lacks something—shall I call it imaginative vision?—that impels other birds to seek far shores and new horizons, in unceasing quest.—MARGARET SHERWOOD, in "Our Nearest,—and Farthest,—Neighbors."

Towing Houseboats Up the Sindh Valley Canals. Photograph by W. E. Hankin

Fragments

I

This fragile snow,
Falling so silently,
Falling so rhythmically,
Is it not music,
Crystallized melody,
Pouring from organ pipes
In the high heavens
And thence descending,
Healing and blessing,
Sweet though inaudible?

II

This silent snow,
Falling so softly,
Falling so tenderly,
Shows it not love divine,
Love of the All Father
For his wee children
Sleeping in fence-row,
In field and in forest,
So to secure them
Through the long winter?

FRANCES HIGGINS.

The Otter's First Swim

When he went into the water the next night and tried to walk towards his mother, he floated. He was so pleased that he set out across the river by himself, finding that he could turn easily towards his mother by swinging his hindquarters and rudder. He turned and turned many times in his happiness; east towards Willow Island and the water-song, west towards the kingfishers' nest, and Peal Rock below Canal Bridge, and the otter-path crossing the big bend. North again and then south-west, where the gales came from, up and down, backwards and forwards, sometimes swallowing water, at other times sniffing it up his nose, sneezing, spitting, coughing, but always swimming. He learned to hold his nose above the ream, or ripple, pushed in front of it.

While swimming in this happy way, he noticed the moon. It danced on the water just before his nose. Often he had seen the moon, just outside the hollow tree, and had tried to touch it with a paw. Now he tried to bite it, but it swam away from him. He chased it. It wriggled like a silver fish and he followed to the sedges on the far bank of the river, but it no longer wriggled. It was waiting to play with him. Across the river Tarka could hear the mewing of his sisters, but he set off after the moon over the meadow. He ran among buttercups and cuckoo-flowers and grasses bending with bright points. Farther and farther from the river he ran, the moonlight gleaming on his coat. Really it was brown like the dust in an October puff-ball, but the water sleeked the hair.

As he stopped to listen to the bleat of lambs, a moth whirred by his head and tickled him. . . . Tarka forgot the moon-play. He crouched in the grasses, which rose above his head like the trees of a forest, some with tops like his rudder, others like his whiskers, and all whispering as they swayed. The nightjar returned, clapping its wings over its head with the noise of a dry stick cracking. Tarka was glad to hear his mother calling him. He mewed. He listened and the whistle was nearer, so he ran away in the wet grasses.—From "Tarka the Otter," by HENRY WILLIAMSON.

Cactus Giants

Upon the south slopes of the barren hills and mountains of northern Mexico are seen trees of immense girth, standing thirty to sixty feet in height. Thousands of them. They are dark green and make quite a splotch of color against the brownish colored hills. This is the saguaro, or giant cactus. From the upper part of the trunk great limbs start abruptly and the trees appear like giants with arms outstretched, grotesque in the extreme.

The saguaro is ridged from bottom to top, great harsh spines standing out from the ridges. It is a unique experience to light one of the spines at the base of the tree and see the flame shoot to the top. Reaching the top, the flame runs down again, and back and forth, until all the spines are burned off. The Apache Indians, as well as the Yaquis, used the tree as a signal light in the days of the pioneers. This harsh treatment does not destroy the cactus; it lives and renews the spines.

The saguaro is also known in Arizona, where thousands of these giants are found over the lower part of the State. It is told of early pioneers that the saguaro furnished moisture for assuaging thirst, if no other water supply was available.

The age of the individual saguaro is estimated to run well over a hundred years, and some old prospectors tell that they have lived near groups of the trees which the Indians regarded as patriarchs, the Indians being over a hundred years old at the time.

KASHMIR is one of the loveliest countries in the world; a beautiful land of rivers, lakes, and canals, guarded by great hills and ranges of snow mountains. The river Jhelum, winding its sinuous way down a central valley which widens out to a breadth of twenty miles, is augmented by many snow-fed streams flowing out of beautiful secluded valleys on either side. Three lovely lakes are attached to this river and reached by canals, bordered with graceful willows, up which summer visitors are poled and towed in houseboats.

There are houseboats of all sizes and shapes, from the simple home of many native families to the gorgeous state barges of the reigning Maharajah; from the plain but comfortable dunga of the summer visitor with a structure of light, wooden frame covered with reed matting on sides and roof, to the flat-roofed, substantial barges, beautifully furnished floating houses, such as one sees on the Thames.

It takes sixty paddlers to propel the State barge, which is an elaborate structure of deodar logs, made beautiful with papier-mâché painted with birds and flowers in lovely colors. There are also smaller barges for thirty paddlers, with smart scarlet awnings, in which the paddlers dress in scarlet and the captain wears a uniform of scarlet and gold. Active little shikaras or rowboats move lightly about everywhere, and a modern steam launch and motor-boat serve for unceremonious use.

One advantage of the lighter houseboat is that you can change camp frequently and easily. The soothing, easy motion of being poled and towed is a delightful experience, reminiscent of the gentle gliding of a gondola, and when one has chosen a quiet spot on the lake for a new location, he settles down to enjoy the fresh surroundings. The calm, dark waters reveal fish darting happily about in the sea gardens many feet below. They also mirror the glories of blue mountains crowned with snow, the tinted blossoms of fruit trees, the yellow mustard fields, and the brilliant plumage of the green and blue kingfisher flashing among vivid green reeds. The music of birds fills the air and one feels gratefully satisfied for such harmonious surroundings.

Figures in the Fields

Figures in the fields against the sky!
Two slow oxen plow
on a hillside early in autumn,
and between the black heads bent down
under the weight of the yoke,
hangs and sways a basket of reeds,
a child's cradle;
And behind the yoke strides
a man who leans towards the earth
and a woman who, into the open furrows,
throws the seed.
Under a cloud of carmine and flame,
in the liquid green gold of the setting,
their shadows grow monstrous.

—ANTONIO MACHADO, in "An Anthology of World Poetry." Translated from the Spanish by JOHN DOS PASSOS.

ИСТИННАЯ РЕЛИГИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

РЕЛИГИЯ, признание Бога объектом поклонения, любви и послушания привлекала к себе мысль с самых ранних дней вплоть до настоящего времени. Подобно тому, как мысль прогрессировала от идеи о Боге, как о боге воинственном и родовом, от "Ты не должен" Десяти заповедей к "Блаженны вы" Нагорной Проповеди, так и представление о том, как надо любить, быть послушным Богу и воздавать Ему соответствующее поклонение, прошло через почти бесчисленные формы выражения. Изучающий историю религии несомненно найдет много интересного в последовательном обнаружении более совершенного понимания Бога и человека, которое медленно проявлялось в человеческом сознании.

Со времени великой войны много людей воспрянуло от своего безразличного отношения к религиозным убеждениям и стало жаждать приобрести обнаруживающее большее почитание и обладающее большею доказательною силою понимание хорошо знакомого, дивного возвещения, порожденного духовным озарением: "Слава в вышних Богу, и на земле мир, в человецех благоволение." У всех участников (сторон), казалось—бы, имеется на лицо стремление понять Христа, Истину, берущую на себя грехи мира. Во многих направлениях мысль подготовлена для обсуждения первоначальных шагов, которые могут привести ко всеобщему миру, противополагаемому борьбе между народами, все же должно быть очевидным для всех, что царство мира может быть установлено только тогда, когда каждый отдельный человек в своем собственном мышлении хранит чувство мира и благоволения ко всему человечеству.

Быть может спросят, как может быть достигнуто это блаженное состояние? И, конечно, ответ имеется, Путем служения истинной религии, путем признания Бога, бесконечного добра, единственным объектом поклонения, любви и послушания. Затем может притти вопрос, Кик может человечество достичь такого понимания бесконечного Бога, которое может быть доказуемо. К таким Христианская Наука приходит со своим проясняющим влиянием. В основном руководстве Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" в ответе на вопрос, Что такое Бог? Мгз. Eddy пишет (стр. 465): "Бог это бестелесный, божественный, высший, бесконечный Разум, Дух, Душа, Принцип, Жизнь, Истина, Любовь."

Можем ли мы, после этого, оставаться хотя бы минуту в сомнении относительно того, что такое Бог, когда мы только-что ознакомились с таким понятным определением Бога, что мы можем прямо допустить необходимость Его признания, как единственно достойного поклонения, любви и послушания. Сам Христос Иисус сказал нам, что первою из всех заповедей является, "возлюби Господа Бога твоего всем сердцем твоим, и всею душею твоею и всем разумением твоим, и всею крепостию твоею."

Обдумывая вышеуказанное определение Бога мы тотчас-же ясно представляем себе, что Он является единственною причиною и творцом, включая в Себе Самом все, что действительно существует. В действительности, поэтому, нет ничего кроме Бога и Его творения. Затем, будет тотчас-же видно, что религия в ее истинном смысле не имеет времени, чтобы тратить его на свойственные людям гипотезы или непродуманные предположения. Все, что нам необходимо сделать, это научиться поклоняться Богу "в духе и истине." Так как мы легко постигаем это, то мы можем спросить самих себя, Что же препятствует наступлению царства гармонии, каковое такого рода понимание Бога должно принести миру? Разве может оно быть летаргическим состоянием, которое так часто обнаруживается по отношению к фактам вечной Жизни?

В Science and Health (стр. 40) Mrs. Eddy говорит: "Печально, что фраза "божественная служба" стала в общем означать публичное богослужение вместо повседневных дел." Начинает-ли деловой человек, человек досуга, заботливая мать, школьник или школьница, свой день исканием "прежде всего царства Божия, и правды Его,"—другими словами, установлением в своем мышлении царства Бого-подобия, прежде чем приступить к исполнению находящейся перед ними работы? Если гармония должна быть устанавливаема во время всей повседневной деятельности, то духовная пища должна соучаствовать в установлении в нашем мышлении царства божественного Принципа, который является единственным истинным пробным камнем всякого честного стремления и основанием всех деловых сношений с нашими собратьями, если должен управлять истинный мир истинной религии.

Люди слишком долго ассоциировали идею религии с различными формами ритуала, которые они воспринимали не задумываясь, без исследования для самих себя, были-ли таковые в согласии с учением Иисуса и пророков. Суеверие, страх и любознательное состояние отрицающей мысли скрывали свет Истины; и хотя проблески вдохновения посещали преданных мужчин и женщин во все века, однако человечество в большей своей части удовлетворялось пребыванием в сумерках унаследованных верований вместо того, чтобы испытывать и вскрывать их в целях обнаружения, обладают-ли они истинным признанием Бога. Будем, поэтому проверять самих себя, чтобы обнаруживать является-ли чистая, незапятнанная религия основою всякой мысли и всякого действия нашей повседневной жизни, так как такое поклонение только и составляет истинное служение; и мы знаем, что про таких поклонников может быть сказано, "Таких поклонников Отец ищет себе."

Hokku on Hokku

A hokku should be
A simple thought, unadorned,
Yet full of beauty.

—ELIZABETH MORRIS, in "Iron Moths."

True Religion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RELIGION, the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience, has engaged thought from the earliest days down to our present time. As thought has progressed from the idea of God as warlike and tribal, from the "Thou shalt not" of the Decalogue to the "Blessed are ye" of the Sermon on the Mount, so the concept of how to love and obey God and to render Him acceptable worship, has passed through almost countless phases of expression. The student of religious history cannot fail to find much of interest in the unfoldment of a better understanding of God and man, which has slowly been manifested in human consciousness.

Since the great war many individuals have been startled out of their apathy regarding religious beliefs, and have become desirous of gaining a more appreciative and demonstrable understanding of that wondrous declaration of spiritual illumination, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." On all sides there would appear to be a reaching out for the Christ, Truth, which takes away the sins of the world. In many directions thought is prepared to consider the initial steps which may lead to a universal peace as opposed to strife among the nations; yet it must be evident to all that the reign of peace can be established only when every individual maintains within his own thinking an attitude of peace and good will toward all mankind.

It may be asked, How can this beatific condition be reached? And surely the answer is, Through the exercise of true religion, the acknowledgment of God, infinite good, as the sole object of worship, love, and obedience. Then may come the query, How can humanity gain a demonstrable understanding of the infinite God? To such, Christian Science comes with its clarifying influence. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in answer to the question, "What is God?" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."

Can we, then, remain a moment in doubt as to what God is when here we have presented to us such a comprehensive description of God that we can clearly recognize the necessity for acknowledging Him as alone worthy of worship, love, and obedience? Christ Jesus himself told us that "the first of all the commandments" is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength."

In considering the above definition of God we at once realize that He is the only cause and creator, including within Himself all that really exists. There is, therefore, in reality, nothing but God and His creation. It will, then, be readily seen that religion in its true sense has no time to waste on human hypotheses or vague surmising. What we need to do is to learn to worship God "in spirit and in truth." This being easily comprehended, we may ask ourselves, What hinders the reign of harmony which such an understanding of God should bring to the world? May it not be the lethargic attitude which is so often manifested with regard to the things of eternal Life?

In Science and Health (p. 40) Mrs. Eddy says, "It is sad that the phrase *divine service* has come so generally to mean public worship instead of daily deeds." Does the business-man, the man of leisure, the anxious mother, the school boy or girl, start the day with seeking "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness,"—in other words, establishing in his thinking the kingdom of Godlikeness before going forth to the tasks which lie before him? Spiritual food, if harmony is to be established throughout the activities of the day, must be partaken of to establish in our thinking the reign of divine Principle, which is the only true touchstone of all righteous endeavor and the foundation for all dealings with our fellowmen, if the true peace of true religion is to rule.

Too long have men associated the idea of religion with various forms of ritual, which they have vaguely accepted without investigating for themselves whether such were in accordance with the teachings of Jesus and the prophets. Superstition, fear, and a curious condition of negative thought have hidden the light of Truth; and although flashes of inspiration have come to consecrated men and women throughout the ages, still mankind for the most part has been content to remain in the twilight of inherited beliefs, instead of probing and dissecting these to find out whether they possess a true recognition of God. Let us, then, examine ourselves to find whether pure and undefiled religion is the basis of every thought and action of our daily life, for such worship constitutes the only true service; and we know it may be said of such worshipers, "The Father seeketh such to worship him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Nancy's Stamp Upon the House

Autumn wore into winter and the new year came in with a heavy fall of snow. Nancy sat on the sofa in front of a sparkling fire, watching the snowflakes sifting down outside while she waited for the men to come in to tea. She had never felt so contented . . . every corner of the kitchen, of the whole house for that matter, bore her stamp. Upon the mantelpiece stood the new art calendar she had bought with her own money at Christmas, adorned with holly berries and a picture of a flock of sheep in the snow. Under her feet lay the new hearthrug which Benjamin had let her go into Framlingham to choose. On the dresser hung the gay blue teapot with which she had replaced the old cracked brown thing she had had to make shift with so long. Over on the window the bright check print curtains—those curtains! She smiled to herself as she looked out over them on to the dirty white trampled morass which the farmyard had become: it was ankle deep in slushy snow. She instinctively thought of the clean yellow bricks on her kitchen floor. She had scrubbed them twice already that day: after tea they would have to be done a third time. She got up suddenly and went to the door. The men had been carting faggots all day and were just bringing the horses back to the stable. She opened the door.

"Hiram!" she shouted.

Hiram slung the halter rope on which he was leading his team into Bob's hand and came running over to her across the snow.

"Yes, Nancy" he said breathlessly. "Get me a couple of sacks, Hiram," she said. "There's a good chap."

While he ran back across the yard, Nancy took a bass broom and stood it up against the wall by the door. When Hiram came back with the sacks she spread them carefully over the doorstep.

"There," she said. "You know what that's for, don't you?"

Hiram grinned.

"I expect I do," he said.

"What's more," she cried after him, as he went off to his horses again, "they're going to stay there for the rest of the winter. I reckon I've scrubbed that floor enough."

She retired into the kitchen. . . . Hiram was the first to come in: he carefully cleaned his boots with the broom and wiped them scrupulously on the sacks. Ben and Bob followed and then Ern and Harry: they all did the same. Nancy, who had been watching them with a smile of approval, sat down. . . . Five minutes later Benjamin, who had been trimming the paddock hedge, came in stamping the snow off his boots.

"Hi, father!" shouted Ben from the table, "haven't you seen the broom?"

"What broom?" said Benjamin.

"Why, the broom outside the door and the sacks what Nancy put for your feet," Ben replied. "Can't you see?"

"Ah, so I do," said Benjamin. "Don't you worry."

He went outside again and began to clean his boots. For the first time since she had been at Crakenhill Nancy's heart warmed towards Ben, not, however, without a certain feeling of triumph: she was . . . mistress of the house at last.—H. W. FREEMAN, in "Joseph and His Brethren."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BOSTON BEATS MAPLE LEAFS 5-2

Harvard Star Makes Debut —Maroons-Ottawa Tie— Pirates Win 1-0

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	10	5	4	28	20	25
Detroit	9	4	6	35	28	22
Boston	9	2	7	29	23	20
Pittsburgh	5	5	10	20	31	15
Chicago	4	1	14	18	38	9
CANADIAN DIVISION						
N.Y.Americans	9	5	6	25	23	23
Toronto	11	0	9	46	42	22
Montreal	9	4	8	39	35	22
Canadiens	7	6	5	29	24	20
Ottawa	4	8	8	20	25	16

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 5, Toronto 2.
Montreal 1, Ottawa 1 (overtime).
Pittsburgh 1, Chicago 0 (overtime).
Canadiens-Rangers (postponed).

The Boston Bruins, with George Owen Jr., former Harvard star, playing his first professional hockey game, defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs by a score of 5 to 2 and are now only one game behind the Detroit Cougars for second place in the United States division of the National Hockey League. The game was the best on local ice this season, both teams playing open hockey and thrill after thrill was furnished the fans with very little of the close covering and heavy body-checking that leans to the defensive style of play.

Owen's début was the feature of the game and his work assures him of almost certain success. After the first period he became an important factor, held up his side of the defense in great style and scored the fifth goal for the team in the last period.

The real stars for the night were Oliver and Shore of the Bruins. Oliver scored three goals and is credited with an assist in another while Shore scored and assisted for two points. Two of the Bruin goals were of the fortunate variety, the first coming after 10 seconds of play in the opening period when Oliver shot from the blue line and Chabot played it poorly; the other was a long shot by Shore. Toronto tied after nine minutes in the second period when Lowrey passed out from behind the Bruin net to Blair who beat Thompson. Oliver sent the Bruins into the lead five minutes later on a pass from Shore and 12 seconds later scored Gainor's rebound. Less than a minute following came Shore's long shot. Halfway through the final session Carson converted Cox's rebound and shortly after Owen secured his goal on a play with Oliver. The summary:

BOSTON		TORONTO
Green, Pettinger, lw	rw	Baily, Horne
Gainor, Weiland, MacKay, c	c	Carson, Blair
Oliver, Rodden, rw	lw	Cox, Lowrey
Owen, ld	rd	Smith, Day
Shore, rd	ld	Duncan
Thompson, g	g	Chabot

Score—Boston 5, Toronto 2. Goals—Oliver 3, Shore, Owen for Boston; Blair, Carson for Toronto. Assists—Shore, Oliver for Boston; Lowrey for Toronto. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—A long shot by Capt. George Boucher of the Ottawa Senators was poorly played by Benedict in the Maroons' goal early in the third period of Tuesday night's game, and as a result the locals were compelled to share the points with the visitors and were prevented from tying the New York Americans for the leadership of the Canadian group of the National Hockey League. The Maroons scored near the end of the first period when Stewart beat Connell on a pass from Siebert, but except on these two occasions the opposing goalies turned all attacks aside with Connell, in the Ottawa goal, being particularly brilliant.

The one point secured from the 1-to-1 tie enabled the Maroons to draw upon even terms with the Toronto Maple Leafs in second place, one point behind the Americans, but the locals have played one game more than each of the other two contenders for first place.

The locals had a good margin on the play and a number of times they were close in on Connell, but the Ottawa goalie made a number of saves that bordered on the miraculous, while Benedict was not far behind on close-in shots. Stewart, Smith, Lamb and Trottier had great chances to increase the locals' total but were turned aside, while Alex Smith, Elliott and Boucher were at close quarters with Benedict. The game was the eighth tie for Ottawa this season in 20 games. The summary:

MONTREAL		OTTAWA
Stewart, Trottier, lw	rw	Finnigan, Godin, Elliott
R. Smith, Phillips	c	c. A.Smith, Grosvenor
Ward, Lamb, rw	lw	Kilrea, Touhey
Dutton, ld	rd	Clancy
Siebert, Hicks, rd	ld	Boucher, Shields
Benedict, g	g	Connell

Score—Ottawa 1, Montreal 1. Goals—Stewart for Montreal; Boucher for Ottawa. Assists—Siebert for Montreal. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Lou E. Marsh, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Hockey fans here got their second opportunity of the season to cheer a Pittsburgh National Hockey League victory Tuesday night when they defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 1 to 0, in an overtime game at Duquesne Gardens. The victory was Pittsburgh's second in nine starts on the home ice. The only other win here was a 1-to-0 affair over the New York Americans, Dec. 20, five defeats and two ties being the outcome of the other garden engagements.

White scored the goal that brought victory. The right winger scoring on a pass out from Cotton during a scrimmage close to the Chicago net after 6m. 50s. of overtime play. Gardiner, Chicago goalie, had 57 saves to 30 for Miller. The summary:

PITTSBURGH		CHICAGO
Milks, Cotton, lk	rw	Gottselig, Marsh
Fredrickson, Drury, c	c	Hoffinger, Ripley
Darragh, White, rw	lw	A. McKinnon, Arbour
Smith, McCaffrey, ld	rd	Loughlin, Taylor
McKinnon, Holway, rd	ld	Irvin, Wentworth
Miller, g	g	Gardiner

Score—Pittsburgh 1, Chicago 0. Goal—White for Pittsburgh. Assist—Cotton for Pittsburgh. Referees—Dr. W. J. Laflamme and Dr. E. J. O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

FARRELL-AYTON TAKE HONORS

MIAMI, Fla.—Regaining the putting touch that failed him in the Miami open championship last week, John C. Farrell, United States open golf champion, teamed with Alexander Ayton of Springfield, Ill., captured first honors Tuesday in a professional best ball competition over the course of the Biltmore C. C. here. The New York star, who registered in the event from his winter club, St. Augustine links, paired up perfectly with the nidwesterner and their 32-34—66 was two strokes better than the rest of the select field.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 14, Crescent A. C. 1.
Clarkson 7, Victoria 1.
Western Ontario 4, Michigan 0.

Cricket Has Ceased to Be Big Topic in the English Papers

Winning of the "Ashes" in Test Matches in Australia Has Resulted in Sale of Evening Newspapers at Breakfast Time Ceasing for the Time Being

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England has settled down again. The sale of evening newspapers at breakfast time has ceased for the time being and political intelligence has reappeared on the front pages and the question of "What's the latest score?" is heard no more. For England's cricketers in Australia have routed their hosts and regained the "ashes." This mythical guerdon of victory has a tangible counterpart in the remains of the stumps used at Melbourne in 1883 when Lord Darnley's team won the series and so atoned for England's initial defeat sustained at the Oval here the previous year.

Some Melbourne ladies who possessed a sense of humor remembered the mock epitaph to English cricket written in a sporting newspaper after the Oval game, and commemorated the Motherland's quick rehabilitation in the cricket field by presenting the victorious skipper with the symbol of supremacy. The urn containing the ashes of the stumps reposed in the library of Lord Darnley's home until early last summer, when it was presented to the Marylebone Cricket Club. Since then they have been on view in the "long room" of Lord's grounds here, the mecca of cricket lovers.

Coliseum Goes Step Farther

The Coliseum, which is a variety of theater and which has previously infused sports interest into its program by presenting lawn tennis, badminton and pony polo on the stage is going a step farther than ever before at the end of this month in attempting to reproduce the charm, thrills and color of the Braemar gathering—chief of the sporting and social gatherings held annually amid the purple heather of the Scottish Highlands.

Twenty-eight men and women will participate in the events announced as seriously competitive, and will go through a typical Braemar sports' program with the exception of the hammer throw. Facetious people regret the omission, saying that it might have been a big hit. However, in addition to dancing and playing the bagpipes, performers will "put the stone," jump with poles and "toss the caber." The last-named maneuver is practised nowhere outside of Scotland, and consists of heaving a tapered fir tree trunk 16 feet long onto its end remote from the thrower, so it topples straight over. The achievement demands peculiar skill as well as strength, and in the Highland evokes tremendous enthusiasm. The coliseum show is likely to provide sportsmen with an interesting study, even if it cannot "put across" the atmosphere of rich romance surrounding the Braemar games in their natural setting.

Close Season Going

The tendency of games lovers to dispense with the "close season" grows more and more marked, the latest sphere of athletics to hint a possibility of an all year-round program being pony polo now played under cover in winter at the National School of Equitation at Roehampton. "Indoor polo," a new game imported from the United States, has caught on well with both players and watchers and it is said that plans are already under consideration for the construction of an arena in which regular matches may be played before spectators. Enthusiasts even go farther and say it is more thrilling than the outdoor variety, since the walls of a riding school keep the ball constantly in play and the action is concentrated in a small area. The game is subject to some modifications for its production this way. The teams consist of three players a side instead of four and four chukkers are played instead of seven. The field measures only 50 yards by 18 instead of 300 by 160 and on account of the diminution the solid ball is replaced by a sphere rather like a small football. Apart from this, the regulation equipment is used and no restrictions are imposed on the size of the ponies. The formation of new clubs and the establishment of a championship is reckoned only a matter of time.

Intervarsity Badminton?

There are few kinds of sport whereat Oxford and Cambridge universities do not contest in the annual "battle of the blues" and there will be one fewer if the recent development of Badminton at both seats of learning leads to an intervarsity match with the shuttlecocks. For some obscure reason Badminton is regarded by those who have not seen first-class play as a "soft" game, more suitable for children at parties than young men in college and those "die hards" who withheld the honor of a coveted full Blue from field hockey players at Oxford and Cambridge for so many years, would doubtless have been horrified had the mere mention of awarding colors for the Badminton game been made in their day.

Cambridge was the first to succumb to the charms of Badminton, but now Oxford also contains players of one of the fastest games in the world, and it does not need much perspicuity to anticipate before long that they will be thinking about one another with a view of deciding the question of superiority.

Saturday was a day of trial for Rugby football players and national team selectors. England, Scotland and Wales each set out to outbest the second best teams on the field to facilitate the choice of fifteens for the matches on Jan. 19, when England meets Wales at Twickenham and Scotland entertains France at Edinburgh. England and Scotland seem to have followed completely divergent policies. The former has made sweeping changes in last season's team, introducing no fewer than seven fresh "caps," but Scotland is relying mainly upon men tested by international contests.

The students of form express the opinion that Ireland is going to run strongly for the international championship this season. It began its campaign with a victory over France at Paris, and although that match was not productive of much highly skillful play, the Irish forwards showed themselves to be a powerful pack, possessed of typical "fire" and speed.

SPRINGFIELD NOW IN LEAD OF LEAGUE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY
LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	7	6	4	28	19	20
Philadelphia	8	3	6	35	28	19
Boston	6	5	4	21	18	17
Providence	7	2	4	21	18	16
New Haven	6	4	9	42	43	16
Newark	4	4	8	25	36	12

RESULT TUESDAY

Springfield 1, New Haven 0 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfields' Indians defeated the New Haven Eagles in an overtime Canadian-American Hockey League game at the West Side Arena Tuesday night, 1 to 0. The lone goal was scored after six minutes of play in the overtime period, Maracle netting a passout from Dillon. As a result of their victory the Indians moved into first place in the Canadian-American League race.

Great goal tending on the part of Forbes kept New Haven from a more decisive defeat. The New Haven team resorted to a defensive game most of the time, but it remained for Forbes to do the major share of the defending. New Haven refused to send more than two forwards into the Springfield zone and the visitors made no attempt to follow up rebounds.

Springfield forced the issue from the start and made the night an extremely busy one for Forbes, Cawkell returned to the Springfield lineup. For Springfield the play of Vail, Dillon and Aitkenhead was admirable, while the goaling of Forbes was easily the feature of New Haven's performance. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		NEW HAVEN
Carrigan, Dillon, lw	rw	Bouchard, R. Burmister, Hughes
Maracle, Scott, Cawkell, c	c	Barry, Holmes
Goldasworthy, Boyd, rw	lw	Boucher, Massecar
Callighen, ld	rd	Bowcher
Vail, rd	ld	Speyer, Himes
Aitkenhead, g	g	Forbes

Score—Springfield 1, New Haven 0. Goals—Maracle for Springfield. Referees—William J. Stewart and Frank A. Synott. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

ILLINOIS OPENS HOME SEASON WITH VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Taking the lead at the end of the first six minutes of play the University of Illinois basketball team opened its home season here, Tuesday night, by defeating Indiana University, 20 to 16.

From the time that J. H. How '29 scored the first field goal until the end, the Illini were never headed or tied. Illinois played a cautious game and kept possession of the ball 30 of the 40 minutes of playing time. Illinois led at half time, 6 to 2, and maintained that margin throughout the second period. Only 19 shots were taken in the first half, with How and C. B. Harper '31 scoring for the victors. The floor work of D. R. Mills was brilliant. The summary:

ILLINOIS		INDIANA
How, lf	rg	Correll, Vellar
Harper, rf	lg	Scheid, Gill
May, c	c	McCracken
Dorn, Hill, lg	rf	Strickland
Mills, rg	lf	Wells

Score—University of Illinois 20, Indiana University 16. Goals from field—Harper 3, How 2, Mills for Illinois; Correll 3, Strickland 2, McCracken for Indiana. Goals from foul—Harper 2, Mills 2, May 2, Hill, How for Illinois; McCracken 2, Strickland, Schied for Indiana. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—Frank Lane. Time—Two 20m. periods.

MURPHY BIG FACTOR IN PURDUE VICTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The brilliant playing of C. C. Murphy '30, six-foot six center, won a "Big Ten" basketball game for Purdue University against University of Chicago, 38 to 26, at Eartlett Gymnasium, here, before a capacity crowd. The Maroons put up a great struggle against superior height and skill and twice took the lead.

Purdue displayed an attitude of superiority and refused to extend itself until the Maroons took the lead. The Boilermakers came from behind to seize the advantage, 19 to 10, near the end of the first half. Their guarding game, however, which resulted in a lot of free throwing on both sides, was so strenuous that the Maroons proved unequal to the task of holding Murphy as the game drew near to its close, and the Purdue center then scored repeatedly. He dropped in 11 baskets in all. V. J. Gist '29, Chicago center, played a great game for the locals. The summary:

PURDUE		CHICAGO
Elbel, Lyle, Schnalter, lf	rg	Fish
Harmeson, Daniels, rf	lg	Crawford
Murphy, c	c	Gist
Boots, Sleight, lg	rf	Changnon
Welch, rg	lf	Kaplan

Score—Purdue University 38, University of Chicago 26. Goals from floor—Murphy 11, Harmeson 2, Welch, Boots for Purdue; Gist 5, Kaplan 2, Changnon for Chicago. Goals from foul—Murphy 3, Schnaiter 3, Welch, Sleight for Purdue; Kaplan 3, Fish 2, Gist 2, Changnon 2, Crawford for Chicago. Time—Two 20m. periods. Referee—John Getchell. Umpire—J. J. Moloney.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	10	1	3	31	18	23
Portland	6	3	6	25	30	15
Victoria	4	3	7	28	29	11
Seattle	4	1	8	23	30	9

RESULT TUESDAY

Portland 2, Victoria 0.

PORTLAND BEATS VICTORIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C. — The Portland Buckaroos went farther ahead of the historic Cubs in the race for second place in the Pacific Coast Hockey League race by blanking the locals here Tuesday night, 2 to 0. Downie forward, who recently was transferred from Victoria to Portland, scored the opening goal against his former mates in the first period. Conn scored the other.

CRICKET IN BRISBANE

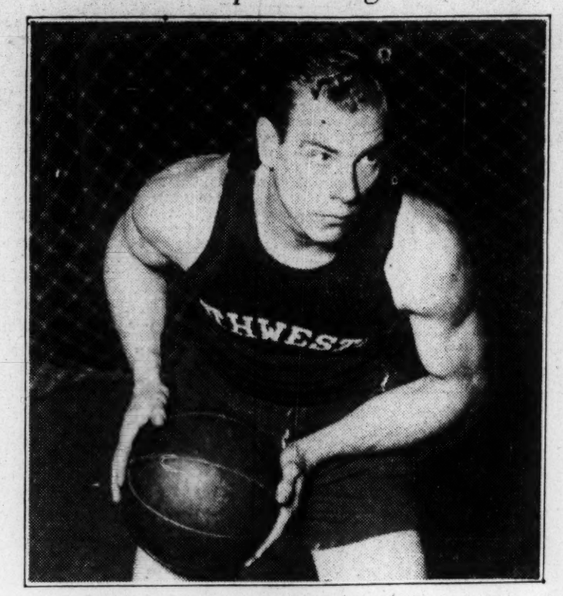
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE—After a lapse of 45 years, an English test cricket team recently visited Queensland. The first English cricket team landed in Australia in 1861, and the seventh team, of which the Hon. Ivo Bligh was captain, played a Queensland team on the Eagle Farm race course. Queensland made 82 and 49, and the Englishmen 265. The English team comprised: the Hon. Ivo Bligh (captain), A. G. Steel, C. H. F. Leslie, W. Bates, W. Barnes, G. F. Vernon, G. B. Studd, W. W. Read, E. F. S. Tylecote, C. T. Studd, and R. G. Barlow. Since 1883 English teams have played in Brisbane, Maryborough, Gympie, Toowoomba. For the first time in the history of cricket in this country, the Australian eleven played the Englishmen in a test match in Brisbane recently.

SEABACH LEADS TABERSKI

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles Seabach, Canadian champion, was leading the world's title-holder, Frank Taberski, by more than 80 points at the end of the first two blocks of their special 750-point pocket billiards match here Tuesday night. The totals were Seabach 252; Taberski 169. In the afternoon Seabach defeated Takerski, 129 to 76 in 22 innings. Seabach's high run was 33 and Taberski's 27. The evening block was much closer, Seabach winning 122 to 93, in 13 innings. His high run was 41, Taberski's 32.

Leads the Purple in "Big Ten" Race



CAPT. H. H. GLEICHMANN '29
Northwestern University Basketball Team

WISCONSIN HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Coach Building Team Around Six Veterans and Two Reserves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis. — University of Wisconsin is rated as one of the four most promising basketball teams for the championship race in the Intercollegiate Conference. The Badgers won all four of their practice games, compiling 132 points and allowing only 79 points to rivals. They have divided the two championship games to date, defeating Minnesota, 29 to 21, and losing to Michigan, 31 to 23.

Included in Wisconsin's list of victories is a win over the University of Pittsburgh team that made a tour of the middle West during the month of December. While Pittsburgh also lost to Eutler and Northwestern on this trip, the most decisive defeat came at the hands of Wisconsin's close-guarding quintet.

Dr. Meanwell Coaching

Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, Wisconsin coach, is building the team around six veterans and two reserves. The team is rangy, averaging an inch or two over six feet in height. The captaincy is divided between E. F. Tenhopen '29, a forward, and J. F. Doyle '29, a guard; both are experiencing considerable difficulty in winning positions as regulars this season.

Tenhopen is teaming up at forward with H. E. Foster '30; in another combination that has been used considerably, Tenhopen plays center and Foster and L. W. Miller '29 are used at the forward positions.

H. A. Kowalczyk '30, a star of two years ago, has returned to college, and he is monopolizing the center job. He is four inches over six feet in height, and his weight when in playing condition is better than 200 pounds; he is a brilliant floor player and a fine shot.

The only man in the front line who falls below the six-foot mark is C. H. Matthusen '30, speedy little forward, who has played in each of the four games held this season; he was a reserve on last year's team.

Doyle Trying Out at Guard

Doyle has been substituting at a guard position to date, the regular positions being occupied by E. A. Chmielewski '31 and R. H. Ellerman '29. A fourth player who has been breaking in the last couple of games is M. E. Gantenbein '31; he was an end on the football team, and he has not come along as quickly as those who have been practicing most of the fall.

Wisconsin faces a hard schedule in the "Big Ten," meeting Northwestern, Purdue, and Indiana, the three teams that are conceded to be among the four strongest in the circuit. In addition to playing two games with each of these, Wisconsin plays a couple of games each with Chicago, Minnesota and Michigan.

Henry Kowalczyk, Elmer Tenhopen, Lycan Miller, Harold Foster, John Doyle, and Raymond Ellerman are letter winners, while Edmund Chmielewski and Carl Matthusen are reserves of last season; Chmielewski has only competed one semester, having become eligible during the middle of 1928.

HOCKEY NOTES

CONNIE SMYTHE, Toronto Maple Leaf manager, came to Boston Tuesday with a check all made out for George Owen, only to find that the Boston team had already signed him. Smythe is of the opinion that Owen will be outstanding before long and intends to scout this section for other amateur and college players. He says in his own words "The woods around here are full of prospects."

There are many detailed descriptive newspaper stories of Owen's début against the Maple Leafs Tuesday, but time is needed to determine how far he will go in the major league. After the game, the most impressive view of Owen was the smile of delight that he wore. He wants to make good, and when he reaches better condition he will display to better advantage. Hockey is still play to him.

The Maple Leafs are having some white uniforms made to be worn against the New York Rangers and Chicago Black Hawks because of the similarity in the uniforms of these teams. In the recent Ranger-Toronto game the Leafs blame the uniforms for the first Ranger goal, Chabot passing out direct to W. Cook, mistaking him for a Leaf and was unprepared for the quick capitalization of the mistake, resulting in a goal. The Leafs recently borrowed the sweaters of the Marlboro junior team to wear against the Black Hawks.

Detroit Olympics and London Panthers of the Canadian Professional Hockey League loaned players to the National Hockey League teams, Detroit and Toronto, under special permission of President Charles S. King for one game, but the other Can-pro teams are entering protests.

That the open style of hockey played by Connie Smythe's Toronto team is best enjoyed by the fans may be seen in the increased returns at home games, the Arena Gardens having taken in paid admissions amounting to $82,000 in the first 10 games. If the total paid admissions for the season run over $150,000, the management has agreed to increase the seating capacity 2000 by building galleries.

KANSAS HAS A LARGE SQUAD

Five Basketball Lettermen Form the Nucleus of Allen's Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Facing one of the most pretentious schedules in the history of the college, 30 basketball candidates at the University of Kansas are working out under the direction of Coach F. C. Allen in Robinson Gymnasium. The Crimson and Blue quintet has an 18-game schedule, meeting each member of the "Big Six" Conference on a home-and-home basis and engaging four non-Conference colleges. The first Conference game is scheduled for the second week in January.

Veterans Return

Five lettermen from last year's team form the nucleus around which Coach Allen and his staff assistants are endeavoring to build a team. Veterans include C. R. Thomson '30, forward; H. M. Hauser '29, center and forward; L. C. Dodd '29, center; R. W. Maney '29, guard, and C. E. McGuire '29, guard. Thomson was one of the leading individual scorers in the old Missouri Valley Conference which dissolved last spring. He is reputed to be one of the best forwards ever to wear a Kansas uniform and count fans here are looking for him to have an unusually good season.

With veteran guards back on the job Coach Allen is centering most of his attention on developing a center. The pivot position seems to be causing the Kansas mentor the most trouble, despite the fact that both Dodd and Hauser were used in that capacity last season. Dodd, 6ft. 3in. tall, is improving rapidly and promises to develop into a good man for this place.

T. C. Bishop '31, star forward on the freshman squad last year, who merly played with the Oklahoma City, Okla., high school team, is the most promising member of the freshman squad of last season. Bishop, an accurate goal-shooter and a strong defensive player, appears sure to land either center or a forward. Allen has shifted the Oklahoma player from one position to the other and he seems to work well at either post.

Paden at Forward

V. W. Paden '31 of Eldorado, Kan., who won his letter in football during the last season, is another freshman star of last year who is showing up well in varsity workouts thus far. Paden is a forward and will no doubt see plenty of action. F. B. Cox '31, member of the Newton (Kan.) high school team which for three years won the Arkansas Valley championship, is one of the leading candidates for guard. Cox has a keen eye for the basket and has shown defensive strength in scrimmage.

G. E. McCormick '30, regular end on the Kansas football team, is another guard candidate receiving attention, McCormick was on the Wichita (Kan.) high school team, national interscholastic champions one season, and played regularly year before last with Wichita University.

Other leading varsity aspirants reporting daily are: L. D. Benton '31, W. G. Culp '29, L. R. Stanford '31, F. N. Fearing '31, E. N. Garrett '31, C. E. Hitchcock '31, E. J. Hubbard '31, D. E. Jansen '29, Chester Jones '31, A. L. Kindig '30, Roy C. Klaas '31, R. R. Light '31, R. T. McCoy '30, L. G. Norris '31, R. L. Plumley '31, R. C. Ramsey '31, L. J. Skinner '31, J. N. Sorem '31, J. W. Shannon '29, C. D. Whitfield '30 and H. O. White '29.

Although Kansas finished fourth in the Missouri Valley Conference race last year, it is believed the Crimson and Blue quintet will be among the leaders in the newly organized "Big Six" circuit From 1919 until 1928 Kansas led the Missouri Valley colleges for basketball honors and now Coach Allen is especially anxious to turn out a winning team to start the new Conference.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Oklahoma 51, Oklahoma Aggies 16.
Arkansas 66, Texas Christian 26.
Purdue 38, Chicago 26.
Illinois 20, Indiana 16.
Wyoming 21, Utah U. 19.
Washington 45, North Dakota 20.
Iowa Teachers 24, Columbia 22.
Georgetown 48, Duke 33.
Kansas State 50, Washington 29.
Millikin 47, Lincoln 24.
Carleton 31, Knox 29.
Fordham 55, Bucknell 30.
St. John's 32, Columbia 25.
Syracuse 28, Cornell 29.
Vermont 23, Lowell T. S. 14.
Pittsburgh 50, Waynesburg 17.
Carnegie 33, Geneva 31.
Oregon 34, Willamette 30.
Stanford 35, St. Mary's 33.
New York 29, Lafayette 25.

GREENLEAF HAS BIG LEAD

NEW YORK (AP)—Ralph Greenleaf, recently dethroned as pocket billiard champion by Frank Taberski, has an overwhelming lead over W. F. Hoppe, former balkline king, in their special pocket billiards match here. Greenleaf, who is playing 1500 points to Hoppe's 1200, Tuesday night had rolled up 500 points in the first four blocks to 189 for Hoppe. Greenleaf took both blocks Tuesday. In the afternoon he won, 119 to 37, in nine innings. His high run was 32; Hoppe's 10. At night the score was 124 to 29, Greenleaf had one run of 44. Hoppe's best was a cluster of 14.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Mass. Aggies 6, Conn. Aggies 0.

STRONG FIVE AT NORTHWESTERN

Team Has Sustained Only Two Defeats in Six Games This Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill. — Every factor points toward one of the most successful seasons Northwestern University has ever had in the basketball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference. Large crowds at the preliminary games, including one capacity turnout of 5000, indicates fine support for the players.

Smooth teamwork on the first string five, a fair supply of substitutes, the "Big Ten's" second high scorer of 1928 and other accurate shooters are favorable signs for victory in a majority of the 12 title campaign games, at least.

In the face of all these bright prospects, Coach A. C. Lonborg is conservative. When informed that his rivals are figuring the Wildcats as one of the four strongest teams in the league, he said he would place them among the five strongest. In his first season at Northwestern he brought the team up to a tie for third place, with those preceding it tied for the title. He had a good first line that carried through the campaign, and three of that combination are back and going better than ever. The two vacancies have been filled acceptably.

While the Wildcats could benefit by more height and weight, they should do very well with what they have. They are playing a fast breaking game, with a long pass sometimes on the break and short passes thereafter. In general they are playing a short-pass game, but without the criss-crossing that characterizes many teams of a similar type.

Coach Lonborg's three veterans, who are also his tallest and heaviest players, are Russell Walter '30, center; Capt. H. H. Gleichmann '29, forward, and F. L. Marshall '30, guard. If Walter maintains the pace he set last year, when he was runner-up with 125 points, he should be the leading scorer of the "Big Ten" this season. Walter is 6ft. 1in., works hard, and gets his share of tips at center.

Captain Gleichmann is another high scorer with 58 points last season, and he is now keeping right up with Walter in point making. As the visiting teams concentrate on stopping they open the way for Gleichmann to score. The latter is also 6ft. 1in., but weighs 10 pounds less. Marshall outscored Gleichmann last year by three points.

The new regulars are B. F. Riel '31, forward, and M. H. Mundy '30, guard. The former played basketball through high school at Watseka, Ill., and is fast and a good shooter. Mundy was a leading substitute last year and has shown improvement.

Other forwards are J. T. Whelan '30 and W. F. B. Portmess '31. Other guards are J. V. Haas '30, halfback, from the football team, and Glenn R. Fimmell '31. Other centers are C. R. Bergherm '30 and H. O. Schultz '29. There are 18 on the squad.

The Wildcats won their four preliminary games, defeating Wabash College, 35 to 20; University of Pittsburgh, 30 to 24; Notre Dame University, 22 to 18; Pennsylvania State College, 41 to 17, and lost their opening Conference game against Michigan. They lost their game to Ohio State, Monday, 31 to 28. The remainder of the schedule is as follows:

Jan. 12—Purdue University at Lafayette; 14—Ohio State University at Columbus; 19—University of Iowa.
Feb. 5—Indiana University at Bloomington; 11—University of Michigan; 16—Purdue University; 18—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 23—University of Wisconsin; 25—Indiana University.
March 2—University of Iowa at Iowa City.

Chicago A. A. Cancels Northwestern Meet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

BECAUSE some of the members of Northwestern University's swimming team competed in the championship meet of the National Amateur Athletic Federation here last summer, the Chicago Athletic Association has canceled a dual meet with the university. The Chicago A. A. is officially represented by Avery Brundage, who was recently elected president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The N. A. A. F. has been strongly assailing the rule of the A. A. U. in amateur athletics in the United States, and the latter has threatened to disqualify athletes from competing in N. A. A. F. meets. This is the first move of its kind taken in this section.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	12	2	6	50	34	26
Kitchener	10	2	6	58	43	22
Windsor	10	2	6	43	36	22
Toronto	8	3	7	39	48	19
Niagara Falls	8	1	11	38	42	16
London	7	2	9	32	50	16
Hamilton	5	2	10	35	50	12
Buffalo	4	4	9	27	29	12

RESULTS TUESDAY

Windsor 3, Hamilton 0.
Toronto 4, Niagara Falls 2.
Kitchener 5, Detroit 0.
Buffalo 1, London 1 (overtime).

WINDSOR WINS THIRD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Defeating the Hamilton Tigers here Tuesday night, 3 to 0, for their third straight win in as many starts since the New Year, the Windsor Bulldogs retained a half interest in second place, which they share with Kitchener in the Canadian Professional Hockey League standing.

TORONTO DEFEATS NIAGARA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — The local Millionaires broke the tie for fourth place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League standing here Tuesday night by defeating the Niagara Falls Cataracts, 4 to 2. The locals twice took the lead, only to have the visitors tie the score, but they went in front for the last time in the latter part of the second period and added another goal in the third period. Doraty scored three goals for the winners.

KITCHENER BEATS OLYMPICS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KITCHENER—The Flying Dutchmen reduced the margin between themselves and the league-leading Detroit Olympics to four points Tuesday night by defeating the leaders, 5 to 0, this being the third victory of the locals over the Olympics in the Canadian Professional Hockey League this season. There was no scoring in the first period, while the first goal of the game came three minutes from the end of the second period. The locals added four goals in the final 20 minutes. Campbell and Palangio each scored two goals.

BUFFALO TIES LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The Buffalo Bisons held the local Panthers to a 1-all score in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game here Tuesday night. The locals scored near the end of the second period and had the better of the play, but a long shot with only four minutes to go fell just inside the goal line for the equalizer.

Michigan and Purdue Command Most Respect in "Big Ten" Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Purdue	2	0	71	50	1.000
Michigan	2	0	63	43	1.000
Iowa	1	0	34	26	1.000
Ohio State	1	1	57	52	.500
Wisconsin	1	1	52	52	.500
Illinois	1	1	44	49	.500
Chicago	0	1	26	38	.000
Minnesota	0	1	21	39	.000
Indiana	0	1	16	20	.000
Northwestern	0	2	48	63	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ten games within the next seven days will keep the basketball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference stirred up to a high level of general interest. Two games at home against teams which have been defeated in previous appearances promise to aid Purdue University in its defense of the co-championship. The Boilermakers have won their two starts and look very capable.

Coach W. L. Lambert's five is to meet Northwestern University at Lafayette on Saturday and University of Chicago on Monday. University of Michigan, which surprised the Conference by winning its first two games against favored rivals, is to attack University of Iowa at Iowa City on Saturday and University of Illinois at Ann Arbor on Monday.

Another team proving unexpectedly strong, Ohio State, is to face Illinois at Columbus on Saturday, and Northwestern at Columbus on Monday. University of Wisconsin, which has not fulfilled pre-season promise, visits Chicago on Saturday and goes up against Indiana at Madison, Wis., on Monday. The University of Minnesota five also faces two contests, a visit from Indiana on Saturday and a journey to Iowa on Monday.

Murphy Scores Heavily

As long as C. C. Murphy '30, tall center, keeps his shooting eye, Purdue's overhead passing and long passing attack is likely to bother its rivals. The weakness of this attack is apparent only when the passes go to shorter players. Murphy's great height enables him to keep control of the ball half of the time by simply holding it out of the reach of opponents, and he can score from any position. He is especially accurate on tosses beneath the net, and on follow ups. In the 38 to 28 victory over Chicago he scored 25 points, taking the leadership of the "Big Ten." Purdue has another good point maker, G. W. Harmeson '30, forward, who is likely to score when Murphy is too well guarded. Northwestern and Chicago will have to make better provisions to stop this pair. Harmeson led the scoring in the 33 to 24 victory over Illinois.

The Maroons will have their hands full on Saturday when Wisconsin invades Bartlett Gymnasium. While the Badgers lost their second game 31 to 23, to Michigan, they showed promise in their opening battle when they downed Minnesota, 29 to 21. Coach W. E. Meanwell's five is not hitting the baskets as it did during the practice season. H. E. Foster '30, forward, pacing the team at present with 13 points. They will do well to watch Capt. V. J. Gist '29, Chicago's captain, who scored 12 points in the losing battle against Purdue. On Monday the Wisconsin defense may trouble Indiana, as the Illinois defense did this week.

CARTIER CUP FOILS MATCHES

Washington Square Fencers Take Open Team Match and Trophy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Washington Square Fencers, for the first time in the annual competition for the trophy, won the open team foils match for the Cartier Cup, donated by Pierre Cartier, the jeweler of Paris and New York, Tuesday evening at the salle d'armes of the J. Sanford Saltus Club of the French Y. M. C. A. This gives them possession of the trophy for the next year. They

Fashions and Dressmaking

Color Suffuses Daytime Occupations

WITH the styles for evening showing exaggerated femininity, the mode seeks variety by choosing sturdy fabrics for daytime wear. Foremost among these is, of course, tweed, with jersey a close second. All sorts of interesting things are done to tweed.

Ensembles of this material, the frocks of which are of lighter weight and fainter design than the matching three-quarter length coats, look well on a crisp day. A fluffy fox scarf, falling carelessly from one shoulder, a snug hat of vivid soleil that matches in color the suède shoes and intricately trimmed gloves, complete a smart costume.

Fluent Changes in Tweeds

Dresses worn under heavier coats are frequently silk in a tweed design, thus sponsoring the style featured to a small degree last winter, but instead of silk, tweed enjoys the real popularity this winter. The co-operation of German, English and American textile designers and manufacturers has produced a fabric that meets the modern demand for smartness and practicality. Furthermore, it possesses two other requisite qualities to make it a substantial winter material; warmth and colorfulness.

The American tweeds vary from the English in that the former sponsor the small, neat, indistinct pattern, whereas the English tendency is to favor larger and bolder designs. This is not strange when one considers that the English are always in advance so far as sports materials are concerned, and that, in the present instance, they, too, featured last spring the tiny pattern and even the borders of darker tone. Now they are ready for the next step in tweeds, the conspicuous design. A British pattern that is particularly effective is of three tones of brown, light and dark beige, and chocolate color, with the two light colors forming a rhomboid. The dark brown is woven in the spaces between the rhomboids.

Half-Tones Desirable

In regard to the color of tweeds, the effect desired is subdued color. All evening fabrics, lamés, transparent velvets, brocades, seem to shimmer from the color itself into its half-tones. A similar result, so far as a wide color range is concerned, is achieved in one fabric by having the underlying design multicolored. Over this pattern another one is woven in blue and white, leaving the whole thing subdued and knitted together by the novel underlying maze of colors.

Tweeds can be made pastel by interweaving a generous portion of white, and accentuated by a dark or light border of material. As a hint in regard to bordered materials, however, it is safe to predict that this winter will probably finish their reign because they have been exploited ever since last spring.

Starting out to be primarily sports clothes, tweeds now serve capitally as business and travel frocks. In voyage ensembles they are particularly smart because of the wide range of color they permit. The well-dressed voyageuse no longer wears dark blues and browns, for it is correct to dress in colors as gay as one wishes, so long as the complete costume is harmonious and the materials chosen are sturdy enough to withstand wear.

Where trains come in or where ships dock are now vivid scenes. Fluttering modernistic scarfs and handkerchiefs, heaps of square luggage painted in dashing camouflage designs, and bright coats, are conspicuous. Women wear travel costumes that combine such colors as mauve and violet, brown and yellow or brown and orange. In fact, all the range of companionate colors is seen where a group of smart women gather. Coats of tweed are luxuriously furred. Quite often a coat so trimmed is part of a four-piece ensemble, consisting of a jersey blouse, plaited tweed skirt, short coat and top coat. When tweed and jersey or silk and tweed are combined in dresses to accompany three-quarter length coats, the only trimming the dress boasts consists of a design of stitching or merely some intricacy in the cut.

In dresses for business wear a touch of lingerie is introduced at the neck. The cut of these dresses follows the one-piece tailored model, with a surplice front closed with a modernistic buckle or two carved buttons.

The Tuck-In Blouse

One other fashion is exploited in tweeds, the tuck-in blouse. Winter costumes show a decided preference for this waistline. The tweed dresses are fitted snugly about the hips and so made that either a jumper or tuck-in blouse may be worn with them to equal advantage.

Outfits of brown tweed often combine a colorful lipstick-red or carnation-pink sweater, jumper style, with the dark skirt. Others sport bright velveteen jackets that supply the vivid touch of color necessary for an otherwise dark costume.

Uses for Old Felt Hats

Discarded felt hats, whether for men or women, can be cut and utilized in many ways about the house. The large crown of a man's soft felt hat will furnish two strips sufficiently large for re-soling a pair of bedroom slippers or making insoles for shoes that are too loose for the wearer. Such soft felt soles can also be crocheted into and thus used for the making of infants' footwear. Strips of felt can be glued or sewed inside the heel of a shoe, to prevent unpleasant rubbing and friction.

Narrow strips of felt are useful to paste on the backs of picture frames in order to protect the wall paper. Such a strip can be gummed across the center of a chair back that is habitually placed against a light-colored wall. Small discs cut from felt are just the thing to paste on the bottom of chair legs and will do wonders toward protecting a highly-polished floor, while larger rounds of felt will serve a good purpose under doilies of lace or linen on which are set water-filled containers for fresh flowers.

Wide World

Incompatibility Is No Longer Recognized as Existing Between Tweed and Velvet. Worth Has United Them Successfully in This Coat of Worth-Green Velvet, Which Is Lined With Mixed Green Tweed Like the Dress, and Is Accompanied by a Purse of the Tweed. Velvet Ribbon at the Neck Line and on the Fur Cuffs Tie Together Still More Closely the Fabric Design of the Ensemble.

Fashion Fads and Foibles to Suit the Individual

ARE clothes all frills and furbelows? Do their most decided lines make problems for the woman who must wear her gowns many times? Are they, in fact, too elaborate for even the woman who likes extremes? Such questions arise this season because the styles have taken an unprecedented turn. Usually at this time fashions have been stabilized and have become definitely settled in the mold they will maintain until spring. But among the variety of styles now presented, no promise of stability shows. It remains for each woman to form a style judgment and follow it implicitly. This year particularly, she has a wide range of choice. She is wise if she uses this freedom to develop a correct style-consciousness.

She should decide upon the lines and colors most becoming to her individual type and not lose, in all the maze of fashion styles, her sense of what is fitting.

Women of taste in dress compromise with the mode. They dress to enhance their own appearance, never to be strict adherents of fashion's whims. In displaying a fine sense of discrimination they obtain smartness.

"The American woman has developed a certain courage and self-assertion in her choice of clothes," states a stylist. "She can no longer be told what to choose. She has attained a sense of design. Silhouettes and details must be tempered to her conviction as to what is the correct thing for her to wear."

The woman who has style judgment can select wisely also among those fads and foibles by means of which may be enhanced the charm of the frock itself.

One of the daintiest fashion fads is a coiffure cap and a matching tulle scarf, worn with an evening ensemble. The idea is similar to the evening cap and jacket but the effect achieved is charmingly airy. For the woman to whom the glitter of the sequinned cap and jacket is harsh, this combination is a bit of gossamer lightness. The tulle scarf is wide with embroidered incrustations on each end in the design of the cap. The scarf ties in a butterfly bow on the shoulder, or at the back of the neck in the case of an extremely décolleté frock.

Some evening wraps designed for southern wear are very short, sometimes merely jackets or waist-length circular capes; at other times slim three-quarter length coats. These are distinctly suited to the individual type and may be worn with truly charming effect over a princess style dress. They are developed chiefly in velvet, silver lamé, brocaded satin, and lace. The fashion with such wraps is to match their color to that of the frock, or produce a contrast, or accent the color by a deeper tone. A deep geranium wrap is entrancing with a delicate geranium gown, for example.

Evening slippers show a disposition toward simplicity. The number of intricately cut pumps or those with jeweled heels is surprisingly small. For the most part, opera pumps of brocades or of crêpe-de-chine dyed the exact color of the gown are the most popular. Sometimes they flash with jeweled buckles, but as a rule, although the mode of dresses makes slippers conspicuous, they are chaste in line.

Another foible that plays a part in this season's fashions is the use of ribbons for every conceivable purpose. Their wide, shimmering lengths splash color on a frock. They puff and gather into roses and butterflies and pose in a charming manner on stiff moiré frocks or period gowns of taffeta and lace. Even sports clothes find ribbon trimming smart. Tweed dresses often have the bottom of the skirt banded in two lines of grosgrain ribbon and the neckline or scarf collar similarly finished.

Leather Garments

In sports wear, the prevailing mode is to have everything possible of leather and of the same color throughout. "Match your coat to your car" is a slogan among smart people. They buy leather sports coats exactly matching their roadsters. And college girls use these full-length coats for practical wear as well as sport events. They select an outfit in one color and wear the leather coat as a part of the ensemble.

Hip-length jackets of leather are often lined with sheepskin or tweed. Their trimming consists of metal rings at the wrists and waist and also notched fur collars of a flat sports fur. Nearly always helmet-style hats accompany these smart coats that are very swagger whether they are trench coat style or aviatrix. With women evincing an interest in flying, aviatrix costumes are displayed in models which are not strictly utilitarian. Hunter's green and beige combine to form a good-looking costume.

Lingerie

For some reason, college girls have demanded nightgowns and negligées with long sleeves. Manufacturers responded by making them knee-length as well. One especially lovely set is of vanilla silk crêpe trimmed with Alençon lace and, strangely enough, it does not seem at all out of proportion.

The "tomboy" or "blimps" is a very new fashion foible in lingerie. Very short full bloomers of silk crêpe and crêpe satin make a model in lingerie that is childish looking but also very comfortable under a bouffant dress.

The greatest fashion fad, however, in lingerie as well as in other phases of woman's wardrobe, is the jacket of three-quarter—waist—or fingertip length. Lingerie travel sets feature a pajama and three-quarter-length coat of washable silk. The jacket has deep pockets in front for toilet accessories. Other jackets are luxurious affairs of transparent velvet or metallic cloth, suitable for afternoon parties when worn over a sleeveless frock.

One jacket of transparent velvet is lined in matching georgette crêpe, which borders the sleeves in three folds. Another of a pastel color is enlivened by Bonnaz embroidery.

Over a pajama suit composed of cherry-red velvet trousers with gold stripes, and a white faille jumper stitched in gold, is worn an extremely decorative gold lamé, fingertip jacket.

Underwood

Opera Wrap of Rayon and Transparent Rayon Velvet.

A Few Millinery Novelties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

SOME of the latest imported hats feature novel methods of simulating the effect of natural hair escaping from under their closely outlined edges. With a metal tricot turban, for example, there are clusters of gold and silver wire curls, to be posed as side-locks attached to the hat and constitute its sole trimming, similar novelties are used as coiffure ornaments for evening wear, either with or without the popular little metallic headgear. These as yet are seen only in gold, silver and gun metal with no pretext at imitating one's natural hair but merely to provide a novel trimming that shall soften the outline of the somewhat severely plain turbans of the moment.

Another millinery novelty that sounds more freakish than it actually is, takes the form of a soft draping of the hat fabric toward the back, where it is twisted in a soft chignon as one would arrange a knot of natural hair. The same effect is carried out in three or four strands of velvet ribbon, braided and coiled at the nape of the neck in classic fashion. The idea seems to be a radical departure from the previously exploited coiffure turbans with carefully set ondulations, and to substitute the plain hairdress, either in braids or twists.

Some models that display a bandeau effect between the snugly draped sides of a turban, exploit a bit of novelty by using petals, scallops or a fringed strip of felt flat against the forehead, thus simulating hair. This straight-across-the-forehead line is also accomplished by a center stitching of metal thread to imitate a parting, and in other amusing ways to suggest an arrangement of hair worn plainly over the forehead.

For formal wear, there is still the becoming cap, with gold or silver soutache sewed on one edge so as to stand vertically and arranged to imitate waves, coils or the lines of a closely cropped head. The advantage of such an ornamental cap is that it may be worn as a headdress, or, if removed, will be found to have kept one's hair satisfactorily in place. Even in these formal caps, the chignon feature appears represented by a coil of tulle low at the back of the neck or twists of metallic cord in the shape of a figure eight reaching from ear to ear. This lengthened back effect has the further advantage of efficiently concealing the hairline, which, in the intermediate stage of hair-growing, is highly desirable.

So They Say

The recent display of modern American-made furnishings sponsored by the Art Center showed tablecloths and window curtains of the same material. Manufacturers, finding that decorators were splitting the fine linen tablecloths for dining room window draperies, proceeded to fill their need by manufacturing specially woven linen in the correct size for draperies together with matching table linen.

* * *

The latest thing for the woman who travels is a hand bag electrically lighted. As soon as the bag is opened the light goes on from a minute lamp set under glass in the mounting of the bag. The batteries are concealed between the leather and lining of the bag.

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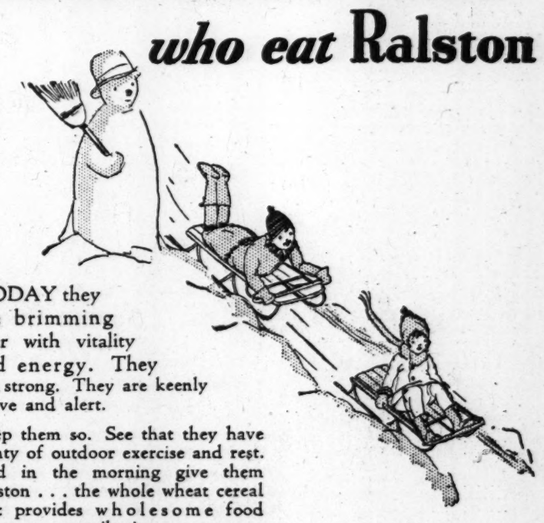

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GOOD SUPPORT GIVES PRICES UPWARD SLANT

Buying Movement of Stocks Embraces Wide List of Securities

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The stock market, which had been on the down-grade since the latter part of last week, turned upward today in reflection of the more cheerful feeling in Wall Street regarding the credit situation.

Fears of an immediate increase in the Federal Reserve discount rate have practically disappeared, and the call money rate dropped from 7 to 6 per cent today on the arrival of a large supply of out-of-town funds seeking temporary investment.

Business and trade news continued favorable. Iron Age reported that "with the new year only a few days old, steel output has passed the high rate of December." The average output for all United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries is estimated at 86 per cent of capacity. Copper buying continues good, and there have been some new inquiries for railroad equipment.

Directors of F. W. Woolworth increased the annual dividend from $5 to $6. Archer Daniels Midland directors proposed a 100 per cent stock dividend, and raised the rate on the present issue. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey acquired a controlling interest in the Beacon Oil Company, and a shipment of $2,000,000 in gold was received from Canada.

A few soft spots developed in the "weeding out" process of early trading. Case Threshing Machine broke 15¼ points, Mathieson Alkali 3¼ and Goodyear, National Lead and International Telephone dropped back 2 points or more.

Pools reorganized their forces and started another major campaign before midday, attracting a fair sized following in the merchandising, motor, public utility, food and amusement groups. Oils also changed hands in large volume, but the gains were relatively small.

National Bellas Hess was marked up 14 points, Radio (old stock) 11, Abraham & Straus 10¼, National Tea and American Express 7 each and Oils Elevator, Worthington Pump, Curtiss, Safeway Stores, A. M. Byers, Pierce Arrow preferred, Johns-Manville, Purity Baking and Allis Chalmers sold 5 or more points higher.

Rushing up of General Motors old stock on its last day of trading to 204¾, a rise of nearly 10 points, stampeded the shorts in some of the speculative issues, and a number of favorites exceeded their previous best figures of the day. Investment rails were bid up, Canadian Pacific 4, and Southern Railways 6½. Beacon Oil fell back 4 points on announcement of change in control. The closing was strong. Sales approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85.

Light investment buying accounted for advances in some industrials and railroads in the quiet early trading on the bond market today. Speculative issues were inclined to heaviness.

Anaconda Copper 7s slumped 2¼ points, while Chile Copper was actively dealt in at 95, unchanged. United States Steel was up fractionally, but Bethlehem issues were lower. General Motors acceptance 6s rose on a heavy time sales in new lines, although Dodge Brothers convertible 6s were off fractionally. National Dairy Products 5½s also sold off on active trading.

Northern Central 4½s, Rock Island refunding 4s, Santa Fe general 4s, Chicago Great Western 4s, Missouri Pacific refunding 5s, some New York Central issues and Pennsylvania gold 6½s were among the few active rails to show improvement.

The foreign list was irregular. Pirelli Company of Italy 7s were bought at advancing prices.

DIVIDENDS

Public Service Corporation of Northern Illinois declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 each on the $100 par common and no par common, $1.75 on 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on 6 per cent preferred and payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway declared the regular semi-annual dividends of $3.50, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 19.

Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the prior lien $6 preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 17.

Borden Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Isle Royale Copper Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 30 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Gillette Safety Razor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Archer-Daniels-Midland declared a quarterly cash dividend of $1 on common, placing the issue on a $4 annual basis compared with $3 previously. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was declared on preferred. Both dividends are payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 12. A dividend of 100 per cent in common stock on the common was also declared, payable Mar. 1 to stock of record Feb. 19.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Mar	1.15⅛	1.16⅜	1.14⅞	1.16⅜
May	1.13⅛	1.13⅝	1.17⅛	1.19⅝
July	1.19⅝	1.20⅝	1.18⅞	1.20⅝
Corn				
Mar	.88⅝	.91⅛	.88⅜	.91⅛
May	.91½	.94⅛	.91⅜	.94⅛
July	.93	.95⅞	.93	.95⅝
Oats				
Mar	.48⅛	.49⅛	.49⅛	.49⅛
May	.49	.49½	.48½	.49½
July	.47	.47⅝	.47	.47⅝
Lard				
Jan	11.65	11.70	11.65	11.67
Mar	11.80	11.85	11.80	11.85
May	12.07	12.12	12.05	12.10

Kansas City Wheat

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Prev. Last
May	1.12⅛	1.11	1.12⅛
July	1.12⅝	1.11⅛	1.12⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	1.22½	1.21	1.22½
July	1.24⅛	1.22⅝	1.24⅛

BEACON OIL ACQUIRED

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has arranged to acquire the Beacon Oil Company of Everett, Mass., Clifford M. Leonard, chairman of Beacon, announced today. Through this acquisition the Standard of New Jersey definitely moves into a marketing territory in which it has not heretofore been represented.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 9	Last Jan. 8
1700 Abitibi	43⅜	42	43	41⅞
1200 Ab & Straus	151½	144⅜	150¼	..
700 Adv-Ru	51⅜	49⅞	51⅜	50
100 Adv-Rp pf	61⅜	61⅜	61⅝	61½
100 Adams pf	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	31⅝
400 Ahumada	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
400 Air Reduc	100¼	99¼	99	98½
2100 Ajax Rub	10	9½	9⅝	9⅜
21500 Alaska Jun	10	9½	9⅝	9⅝
200 Alb P Y P	24½	24½	24½	..
1200 Allied Ch	248	244½	246⅝	242½
700 Allis-Chal	187	180	187	181½
100 Amal Lea	10	10	10	10⅜
1400 Amerada	39½	39	39	39
200 Am Ag Ch	21	21	21	21
400 Am Ag C pf	68⅜	68	68	68½
200 Am Bk Note	126	123⅜	126	123½
20 Am Bk Npf	60	60	60	60½
1400 Am Bosch	44	42¼	43½	42⅝
600 Am Brake	47¼	46½	47	46⅞
200 Am Br Bov	16⅛	15⅝	16	15⅞
10 Am Br B pf	52	52	52	50⅜
57000 Am Can	118⅜	116⅜	116⅞	115⅛
900 Am Car & F	103¼	102	103	100⅝
400 Am Chicle	48¼	47⅛	47½	48
200 Am Chic rts	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
100 Am En Til	83	83	83	83
400 Am Ex	296½	295	296½	..
3500 Am&FPw	80⅝	79	80	78
400 Am&FP 7%	107	106¼	107	106¾
400 Am&FP 2 pf	98½	98½	98½	98
2400 Am Ice	40⅜	39¾	39⅝	40½
1900 Am Int Crp	144	143	143½	142
1000 Am La Fr	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
1100 Am Loco	112	110¾	111	111
100 Am Loco pf	115	115	115	..
300 Am Metals	65¼	64	64⅝	63¾
400 Am Piano	13	13	13	..
10 Am Piano pf	40¼	40¼	40	..
3200 Am Pw&Lt	83⅛	81½	81⅞	81⅝
2200 Am P&L 6%	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
500 Am Radiat	202½	195	202	201
300 Am Republic	60⅞	60	60⅞	59
600 Am S Razor	71	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜
100 Am Seating	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35
5300 Am Smlt n	95⅞	94	95	93⅞
3800 Am Stl Fnd	67⅜	66⅜	67⅜	66½
2000 Am Sugar	84¼	83¼	84	84¼
100 AmTel&Cab	18½	18½	18½	..
500 Am T&T	194½	193¼	194½	194¾
200 Am Type	139¼	139	139½	138
30 AmType pf	108	108	108	107½
2700 Am WWrks	70	68	70	67¾
300 AmWW6%	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
200 Am Wool	26	25½	26	25⅞
100 Am Wool pf	55⅞	54⅞	55	54⅝
100 Anchor pf	119	119	119	116
200 Am Zinc	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	40
100 Am Zinc pf	104	104	104	103½
200 Anchor Cap	56⅞	55⅝	56⅝	56⅞
35000 Anaconda	122⅜	118⅜	121¼	118¼
5700 Arch Dan	110⅝	106½	106½	106½
40 ArchDan pf	114	114	114	..
9400 Andes Cop	51¼	49⅞	50⅝	49¾
200 ArmourD pr	92¼	91¾	92¼	91⅞
7100 Arm Ill A	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	16⅞
2600 Arm Ill B	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	8⅞
400 Arm Ill pf	82¾	82	82¾	..
500 Arnold Con	39	38¾	39	38⅜
500 Art Loom	29¼	28	29¼	..
110 Art Loom pf	97½	97½	97½	..
23800 Asso DG	69⅜	67	69⅝	66⅜
10 Assd Oil	45	45	45	..
2300 Atchison	199¼	197	198	198
100 Atchison pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12100 Atch rts	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
300 Atl Coast Li	169	169	169	..
700 Atl G&WI	38⅞	37¾	38⅞	37⅛
300 At G&WI pf	50¼	50¼	50½	50
22200 Atl Refin	64⅞	62½	64½	62⅞
10 Atl Refin pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	116¼
400 Atlas Pow	106½	106½	106½	105
4700 Austin &	9⅛	8	8⅝	7⅞
400 Austin N pf	40½	39¾	40½	..
100 Aust Cred	65	65	65	63
400 Auto Sales	28¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
100 Auto St A	44	44	44	43⅝
8000 B & O	122	120⅜	122	121¼
3000 Bamber pf	108½	108½	108¾	108⅜
200 Bangor & A	68⅜	68¼	68½	..
100 Barker Bros	30	29½	29½	30
23800 Barnsdall A	45¼	43⅞	44⅞	43⅝
100 Barnsdall B	44	44	44	44
58300 Beacon Oil	28⅝	24	24⅜	27¼
600 Beechnut	97⅜	95	97	95
400 Belding H	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅞
100 Best & Co	87	87	87	86½
18500 Beth Steel	84⅞	83¼	84⅞	83
100 Beth Stl pf	122¼	122¼	122¼	122⅛
100 Bloom'dale	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44
400 Boeh Fish	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	9½
100 Booth F 1pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
1100 Borden	180½	176½	180	177¾
200 Boston & Me	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
42700 Briggs	60⅜	56¼	59⅞	56⅝
400 Brockway	69¼	68⅝	69	68¾
8900 Br Man Tr	77	76	76	75
200 Brown Shoe	46	46	46	46
50 Brown Sh pf	119	118¾	118¾	118
800 Bruns Balke	53⅜	52¼	52⅜	51⅞
1200 Bruns Term	39⅞	39	39½	39¾
3800 Bucyrus	41⅞	39⅛	40¼	38¼
2200 Bucy cv pf	48⅜	47	48	46⅜
400 Burns Br B	35	34	35	..
40 Burns Br pf	104	103½	103½	..
100 Burroughs	243	243	243	..
600 Bush Term	78¾	77⅞	78	78½
10 Bush Blg pf	114½	114½	114½	115
300 Butte Cop	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600 Butte & Sup	11	10⅜	10⅞	10½
2400 Butterick	41	39	40⅜	39
400 By Prod Co	114¼	112	114¼	111
2400 Byers	182½	177	182	176¼
1200 Cal Pack	77½	76½	77	75½
100 Callahan	3	3	3	3
1800 Cal & Ariz	127⅜	124	127⅜	124
5500 Cal & Hecla	46½	45⅛	46¼	45
400 Cannon Mills	47½	46½	47½	47
3000 Canada Dry	79	78	78⅝	78½
2500 Can Pac	242	237¾	241	238
500 Case Thresh	495	489½	495	..
400 Cen Aguirre	38¼	37⅞	38¼	38
1800 Cen Alloy	47⅞	46½	46⅝	46⅜
2400 Cerro de P	107⅞	105⅜	107⅜	106
300 Cert-Teed	27½	27¼	27¼	27⅛
100 Cert-Teed pf	80	80	80	80
200 Certo Corp	79	79	79	79⅞
1300 Chand-Clev	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21¼
1200 Chand-Cl pf	37	37	37	37
100 Chand pf	37	37	37	37
5000 Ches Corp	83⅜	82⅜	83¼	82
200 Ches & Ohio	216½	216¼	216½	215½
200 Chi&Alton	12	12	12	11⅞
300 Chi&Alt pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
1400 Chi Gt West	20¼	19⅝	20	19⅝
1300 Chi Gt W pf	47⅞	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝
1300 ChiM&SP	35	34½	34½	35
6600 ChiM&SP pf	58⅞	58	58⅜	58⅝
1100 Chi&NW	88¼	87½	88	87½
1700 Chi RI	133¼	131½	133¼	133
300 Chi RI 6%	100½	100½	100½	100½
750 Chi Yel Cab	33½	31⅝	32	33½
200 Chick Cor	48	48	48	..
1800 Childs	57⅛	56¾	57⅜	56
13000 Chile Cop	74	72	74	72⅛
39000 Chrysler	125¾	122⅝	125¾	122⅝
400 City Stor B	109	109	109	109
200 Cluett Pbdy	71	70	70	70¾
10 Cluett P pf	115½	115½	115½	..
200 Collins & A	55	54¾	54¾	54½
400 Colo F&I	71	68½	71	68
10500 Col Graph	88¾	86⅛	87¼	86⅞
2500 Col Gas	139¾	138⅞	139¼	138¼
300 Col Gas pf	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	107⅛
2900 Col Carbon	132½	129¾	131½	127¼
3700 Com Cred	58	56⅞	57⅝	56¼
260 Com Cr 1pf	103	102¼	103	102¼
4 Com Cred pf	26	25⅞	26	25
7900 Com Inv Tr	149¾	147¼	148½	148
1100 Com Inv w	34⅞	32	34⅞	32½
1700 Com Sol	234½	228½	234	231¾
900 Comm Motors	121	119¾	121	109½
100 Conde Nast	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
14300 Congoleum	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30¼
200 Conley T st	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3300 Con Film pf	28	27½	27½	27⅝
23500 Con Gas	107½	104¾	106¾	104⅞
200 Con Gas pf	99¾	99¼	99¾	99⅜
100 Con Ry C pf	68¾	68¼	68¾	67
4200 Con Textile	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
1200 Container A	23⅜	23	23	23
1200 Container B	11½	11	11⅜	11
5100 Cont Bak A	51¼	48	50½	48
3200 Cont Bak B	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅜
700 Cont Bak pf	92	89¾	92	89½
2800 Cont Can	63⅝	63	63	63¼
400 Cont Can pf	92	92	92	..
9600 Cont Ins	92⅜	91⅞	92	91
15700 Cont Motors	21¾	20	22	20¼
1200 Corn Prd	89⅜	88½	88⅞	88⅜
100 Corn Prd pf	144	144	144	144
2000 Coty	73⅜	71⅞	72¼	72½
900 Crown Zell	25¾	24⅝	24⅞	24
3700 Crucible	90	87⅜	89⅜	88⅞
100 Crucible pf	110	110	110	109
500 Cuba Cane	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
100 Cuba Co	22½	22½	22½	21½
100 Cuba Ry pf	79¼	79	79	79
300 Cub Am Sug	16½	15⅜	16½	16
700 Cub Dom S	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	6
500 Cudahy	62½	62	62½	62
600 Cudahy rts	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
21700 Curtiss	153⅞	151½	156½	152
300 Cutler	63	62½	63	..
100 Davison Fr	61	61	63	..
4800 Davison	64½	63½	63½	62½
200 Debenham	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	..
800 Del & Hud	193	193	193	191½
300 Del Lac&W	128¾	127¾	127¾	128¾
100 Deny RG pf	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
100 Det Edison	225	225	225	225
100 Devoe&R A	56	56	56	56
20 Devoe&R 1pf	112	112	112	113½
30 Diamond M	160	160	160	160
7700 Dome Mines	10⅜	9¼	10	..
100 Du So Shore	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¼
200 Dupont	500½	500	500¼	495
100 Duquesne pf	100	100	100	..
200 East Kodak	182	182	182	182
3500 Eaton Axle	64⅜	61½	63½	61½
5100 Eitingon	38⅞	37	38⅞	..
300 Eitingon pf	111⅞	110¾	111⅞	..
2900 Elec Auto Li	138¾	137¼	138¼	137
800 Elec Boat	12⅞	12½	12¾	12⅝
23900 Elec P&L	47¼	44	46⅝	43¾
1100 Elec Sto Bat	87	86½	86½	86
100 Elk Horn	6½	6½	6½	..
1100 End John	79⅜	79¼	79⅜	79¼
4300 Eng P S	51½	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜
100 Eng P S pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	91¼
400 Equit Bldg	32½	32½	32½	32½
10800 Erie	68⅝	66⅞	67½	68¾
200 Erie 1 pf	62⅝	62½	62½	62½
100 Eureka Vac	48¼	47¾	47¾	49
100 Fairb Morse	45¾	45¾	45¾	45
2800 Fed Lt & Tr	72½	69¾	71½	..
70 Fed Motor T	19½	19	19½	19½
200 Fidelity Ins	103½	103	103½	103
300 First Nat St	65½	65	65¾	65
2100 Fisk Rubber	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝
100 Florsheim pf	99	99	99	..
4100 Fleischm'n	80½	79	80¼	79½

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 9	Last Jan. 8
6400 Fox A	96⅜	94½	95⅝	94⅛
300 Follansbee	64½	63¼	63¾	63
10 Frank-S pf	110	110	110	110
1200 Freeport Tx	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞	51
100 Fuller ppf	103	103	103	101
1300 Gabriel A	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	26
2500 Gardner M	15½	15	15⅜	15¼
1500 GenAmTk	102	96	101½	95½
150 Gen Asphalt	77⅛	75½	76½	74½
50 Gen Asph pf	116	114	116	..
2000 Gen Cable	38¼	37½	37½	38¾
1000 Gen Cable A	83	82½	83	81⅝
22500 Gen Elec	243½	239	239½	239
400 Gen Elec Sp	114⅜	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
100 G G&E pf B	109½	109½	109½	..
100 Gen G&E B	77	77	77	77
62600 Gen Stat n	81⅞	78⅝	81⅜	78½
15000 Gen Motors	204½	195¾	202	195½
100 Gen Mills	84	84	84	84
100 Gen A Ad A	51	51	51	50¾
100 Gen O Ad ct	33½	33½	33½	33⅛
100 Gen Mills pf	99	99	99	99½
900 Gen Ry Sig	100⅞	99½	99¾	99⅜
5800 Gen Refrac	79¾	75	79	74
2100 Gillette	120⅞	119¾	120⅜	115½
35000 Gimbel Br	43⅜	43	43⅜	43⅛
400 Gimbel pf	90	89	89¾	90
4500 Glidden	39¼	38½	39¼	38¾
4600 Gabel	54¼	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜
45000 Gold Dust n	78	75	77⅛	75
100 Goodrich pf	113	113	113	..
11000 Goodrich	103⅞	100	103½	101⅝
11900 Goodyear	140	131½	138	134
100 Goody'r inf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
200 Gothan Hos	77⅜	76⅜	77⅜	76¾
100 Gotham nv	70	69½	69½	70
1000 Gould Cp A	10	9⅜	10	..
1600 Graham-P	51⅝	50½	51⅜	50
100 Graham-P ct	47⅝	47½	47⅝	47½
3600 Granby	87½	85¼	87⅛	86½
200 Grant	119	118	118	118
800 Grand Union	297⅜	288⅜	297⅜	30
800 Grand Un pf	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	53⅛
1200 Grt Nor pf	110	109¾	109¾	109⅝
38000 Grt No Ore	28⅜	28	28	28
1000 Grt W Sug	38¼	37½	38¼	37½
10 Grt WSu pf	118	118	118	118
10700 Greene-Can	176	173½	175	172⅞
100 Guan Sug	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
100 Gulf Steel	67½	66⅞	67½	..
40 Hack W pf	29	28¼	29	30
100 Inland St	81	81	81	80½
2900 Inspiration	45⅞	44¼	45⅜	44¼
3600 Interboro R	53⅜	51	52½	51⅛
1600 Interco Rub	12	11⅜	12	11⅛
100 Int Agri	15	15	15	15
8400 Int Business	151⅞	150	150⅞	151⅜
1100 Int D Stores	87⅞	86	87⅝	86
400 Int Cement	92½	91¼	92	91½
19200 Int Comb	72⅜	70	71¼	68½
200 Intt Comb pf	109½	109½	109½	..
1700 Int Pap rtsN	1	⅞	1	1
3400 Int Harv	96¾	95¾	96¼	95½
100 Int Harv pf	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	143
200 Int P & P A	28½	28¼	28½	28⅜
700 Int Match pf	96½	95½	96¼	95⅝
1400 Int M Mar	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
1700 Int MMar pf	38⅞	37¼	38½	37½
1100 Int Pa&P B	16⅜	16	16⅜	16
70700 Int Nickel	57	54	55	57⅜
2100 Int Pp& C	113⅞	111	111¼	111¼
100 Int Paper	58½	58½	58½	..
400 Int Rys ct	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
200 Int Rys	53	52⅜	52⅜	..
60 Int Rys pf	79½	79½	79½	79⅛
430 Int Salt	62	56⅞	62	58
4600 Int Tel & T	201⅝	199	200⅞	201
300 Interyrup	20	20½	20½	..
1500 Int T&T rts	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
2700 Island Crk	53⅝	53¼	54	53½
100 Int Paint pf	102	102	102	101½
1700 Jewel rts	15¼	15¼	15⅝	15⅜
400 Int Print	59	59	59	58
400 Jewel Tea	149½	148	149	..
6700 Johns Man	189¼	187	188	188
30 Jones & L pf	121	121	121	121
1100 Jordan Mot	¾	13⅜	13⅜	14
90 K C P&Ltpf	112½	112½	112½	..
400 Kan City So	93⅞	93½	93½	93⅞
100 Kan C So pf	70	70	70	..
400 Kayser	84⅜	84¼	84¼	84
200 Keith Alb	43⅝	43	43	4 2
200 Keith Alb pf	132	128	132	130
8800 Kelly Spring	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	22¼
400 Kelly Sp 6%	99½	99½	99½	..
1500 Kelsey Wh	50⅞	48⅞	49	49
3600 Kelvinator	156⅜	150⅜	154½	154½
12100 Kelsey Hay	76⅝	73	75⅝	74
23300 Kennecott	158⅞	155	157½	155½
400 Kinney	56⅜	56¼	56¼	56½
20 Kinney pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	93⅝
400 Kraft Chees	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜
1400 Kresge	88⅞	86	86	86
100 Kress Co	113	113	113	112
3500 Kroger	118	116⅜	117	116
8700 Kreuger	38⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38⅜
400 Lago Oil	31	30⅜	31	30⅜
2400 Lee Rubber	23⅜	22	23⅜	22
300 Lehigh PC	58	58	58	57
110 Lehi PC pf	109	108¾	108¾	109½
1100 Life Savers	30	29½	30	29½
2200 Liquid Car	108½	197½	108	105½
25400 Loews Inc	69	65½	68⅝	67¼
600 Lowes pf ww	103	104	104	104
1800 Lo Fir Inc	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅛
300 Long Bell A	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
4700 Loose-W	72¾	71	72	71½
51300 Lou Oil Ref	18	17⅜	17⅝	17½
260 Lou Oil pf	95	91	92	90
1400 Lou G&E A	38	37⅝	38	..
2000 Lou G&E rts	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
100 Louis & N	147	147	147	148
4800 Ludlum rts	⅝	½	½	..
100 McCall	74	74	74	..
160 McCrory Str	101	101	101	..
100 McCrory B	102½	102½	102½	101
100 McKeesport	72	73⅜	73⅜	71⅞
1100 McKess&R	50⅞	49¼	49¼	50
8200 Mack Tr	107½	104¼	106¼	105
400 McKess pf	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	59
100 Macy	175	175	175	173
2900 Madison Sq	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
500 Magma Cop	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜	..
500 Mallinson	36	36	36	36
10 Manati Sug	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
1900 Man El Sup	33	30⅞	32½	30½
2700 Man Elv mg	56⅜	55⅛	56⅞	55⅝
300 Man Shirt	33¼	33	33	33⅛
100 MktStR ppf	39	39	39	..
19300 Marland Oil	46	44¼	45¼	45⅞
100 Mart-Parry	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
200 Marmon	74⅝	70½	74⅝	70
400 Math Alkali	118½	115	118	..
110 Math Alk pf	122½	122⅜	122½	..
1200 Marmon rts	5⅝	4¾	5⅜	4
4000 May Dpt St	100⅞	98	100⅜	97
200 Maytag	24	23¾	23⅞	24
500 Maytag pf	43⅞	43⅝	44⅛	44½
500 Maytag 1 pf	90	89¾	90	.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	103½	103½
Abra Straus 5½s	91¼	91¼
Am Ice 5s	104⅞	104½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	98	98
Am Chain deb 6s '33	96⅛	95
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96	96
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	101	100¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	104½	104
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	99¾	99¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	100¼	100⅛
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	104¼	103⅞
Am T & T col 5s '46	105	104⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	107⅛	106⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	104⅝	104⅜
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104⅝	98⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	104⅛	103
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104⅛	103
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	85	85
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105⅝	105⅛
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	194	188
Anaconda Cop 7s '43	95	94¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	91⅞	91¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	92	91¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	102½	102½
Associated Oil 6s '35	93½	93¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88⅛	88⅛
Atch T&SF 4s 1909	74½	74½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	73½	73½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	92½	92¾
H&O 1st 4s '48	98¼	98¼
H&O cv 4½s '33	101¼	100¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	102¼	102
B&O 5s ct Sswn div	109⅞	109¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	139	136¼
Barnsdall Corp 6s '46	99	99
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	107½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	100⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100½	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103½	103½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	105⅝	104⅝
Beth Stele con 6s A '48	99	99
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	98¼	98¼
Boston & Maine 5s	81½	81
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	81½	104⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅞	101½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	102	98
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91½	91½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta	50	91½
Bklyn Un El 4s '50	101	101
Bly Products 5½s '45	97¼	98
Bush Term con 5s '55	102⅝	102⅝
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	97	97
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	95⅞	95⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111½	111½
Can North sf 7s '40	115½	115½
Can North deb 6½s '46	85¾	85¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	98⅝	98⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	107⅛	107⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s	90½	90½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81½	81½
Certainteed 5½s rcts	99¾	99¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¾	99¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	69	68
Chi & Alton 3½s ctf '50	69	68
Chi & Alton 3½s ctf '49	85¾	85¾
Chi B & Q 3½s	98⅝	98⅝
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	97½	97½
Chi Cit West 4s '59	94½	94½
Chi H&StP 4½s rcts 6 '89	101	101
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	86	85¾
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	77¾	77¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	97¾	93½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	96⅝	96⅜
Chi W 4½s 2037	101⅞	101⅞
Chi & NW deb 5s '33	105¾	105½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	102¼	98¾
Chi & NW 7s '30	88¾	88¾
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94½	94½
Chi RI&P rfg 5s '34	95	93¾
Chi RI&P 4½s	100	100
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	100½	91
Chi Ter Ha & SE 1s 5s '60	91½	88¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	95	102½
Chile Copper 5s '47	102½	88¾
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	89	100⅛
Cin Gas&Elec 4s	100⅛	100⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100	94½
Clev Lor & Wheel 5s	94½	95
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93½	93
Colo Pow 5½s '53	99⅞	99⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	112	112
Colonial Oil 6s ct	95	95
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	99	99
Commercial Credit 6s	104⅞	104⅞
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	97¾	97
Com Inv Trust 6s	72	71½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	106⅛	106
Con Gas 5½s '45	75	75
Cons Ry 4s '56	101⅝	101⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s	79⅞	79
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	92¼	92
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	102	102
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	95¾	95½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	103⅛	103½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	97	97
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	92¾	92¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93	104½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	104½	105
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	101	95
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	95	92¾
Den & R G Wn 1978	71½	71½
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	98¾	98¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104½	104½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	107½	107
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100	100
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	105½	105½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	109¾	109¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	90½	90½
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	80⅜	80
Erie gen 4s '96	96	95¾
Erie 5s '67	96¼	96¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	114½	114½
Flak Rubber 8s '41	78⅛	77⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	98½	98¼
Gen Cable 5½s	103⅜	103⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	85¼	85¼
Geo-Ala 5s	107⅛	107⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	93½	93
Goodyear 5s '57	72	72
Gould Coupler 6s '40	112	112
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98	97⅞
Great Northern 4½s '46	103½	103½
Great Northern 5s '73	109	109
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	112
Great Northern 7s '36	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 7s '42	98¼	98
Gulf States Steel 5½s '51	60	60
Havana Elec deb 5½s	86	86
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	84¼	84
Hudson Coal 5s '62	83	82½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	103¾	101½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	104	104
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	111½	111½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	100	100
Ill Cen 4½s '66	111	111
Ill Cen 6½s '36	97¼	97¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	97¼	97¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s	105	104⅝
Ind Steel 5s '52	103	103
Ind Un Ry gen 5s B '65	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s '78	98¼	98
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98¼	78⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78⅝	78¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s stmp '66	82	81
Inter Rap Transit 6s '32	99⅜	99⅜
Inter Rap Transit 7s '32	110	109½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	104	104
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	94	94
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	100	100
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	95¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	96½	96
Int Paper 6s '55	96⅛	79½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	94½	94
Int Tel Tel & Tel 4½s '52	110⅝	109¾
Int Tel&Tel cv 4½s wi	40	40
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	103⅞	103⅞
Kan City Pow & L 5s '52	99⅜	99⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	86⅝	86⅜
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	106	106
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	135	135
Kayser 5½s '47	81	81
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	116¼	116¼
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	102½	101¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104⅜	104⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	97¾	97⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97¾	88¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88¼	88¼
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	105	113⅝
Lehigh Val 6s '41	114⅞	100⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100¼	95⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	95⅜	98⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	98⅞	98⅞
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	104	104
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	89	89
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	100	100
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	98¾	97
Man Sw Colr 5s '47	97	98½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98½	99½
McCrory 5½s '41	99½	105
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	105¼	99⅞
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	100¼	100⅛
Midvale Steel con 5s '36	101	15⅝
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	15⅝	89
Min & StL rfg 5s	89	98¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	99	100½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99	103½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100¼	104¼
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	104¼	100⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101	76¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76¼	98⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98⅝	101¼
Mo Pac 5s '65	101¾	98
Ma Pac rfg 5s A '65	98½	103¼
Mo Pac 5s G rcts	103¼	100½
Montana Power 5s A '43	100⅜	99
Montana Power deb 5s	99	87½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	88	80
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	101¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	80	95¾
Morris & Co 4½s '39	101¾	96¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	96¼	75
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '49	75	22¼
Nat Rad 6½s '47	22¼	86⅛
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	22¾	99¾
New Eng R R 4s	99¾	106¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	106¾	96
N E T & T 5s '52	96¾	96⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	96½	99
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	99½	99
N O T & M 5s B '54	99¼	81¼
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	81¾	89½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	89½	96¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96¾	100
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100	106⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	106⅞	106⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107	106⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	102
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106¼	115
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	102	107⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¼	107⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107⅝	91
NY NH&H 4½s	91	82¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83¼	75½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	75½	73
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	73¾	21½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	23¼	47⅛
NY Ry con 4½s '62	47½	100
NY State Ry con 4½s	100¼	110¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	110½	106½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	106½	99½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	99½	84½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	85	103
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	103	
Nlag Falls Pow 6s '32	103	

	High	Low
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	89¼	89¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	77⅛	77⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101⅛	100⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s	98	98
Nor Cen Ry 4½s	66⅜	66⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	89½	89½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	98⅞	98¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	112⅜	112⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	100⅞	100⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105½	105
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	100½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	99¼	100⅛
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100½	98⅞
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99	105⅜
Ore Shrot Line gtd 5s '46	105¾	100
Otis Steel 6s '41	100	102⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	99¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '50	100	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96⅝	96
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	95⅜	95
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100⅛	102
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	100⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¼	79⅞
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	54	93½
Penn R R con 4s '48	93½	101¼
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101⅜	99½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100	104
Penn R R 1s '64	104	103⅛
Penn R R gen 5s '68	108½	110⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅞	102⅝
Penn R R col 7s '30	102⅜	98⅝
Penn R R col 4½s	99	104⅞
Penn R R col 4½s	104⅞	92⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	93¾	99½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95¾	99⅜
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99⅝	106⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	106½	107
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	107	100
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	100	104
Pitts C C&StL 4½s 1st	104	107
Port Art C & Dock 6s B '53	107⅛	94½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	94¾	99½
Postal Tel 5s	99¼	98⅜
Pub Svc E & G 4½s	188	87½
Pub Svc N J 4½s '48	88	94⅛
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	94¾	99
Purity Baking 5s '58	99	94
Read rfg 4½s '97	94½	85
Remington Rand 5½s '47 war	85	96
Rio G & W col 4s '49	96	95⅝
Rock I & L&Lou 4½s '34	95⅝	99¼
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	99¼	100⅜
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	93⅝
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93⅞	87½
St L I M & S 4s '50	87½	88¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	88¾	100½
St L & S F 5s B '50	100½	86
St L S W 1st 4s '89	86	96½
St L S W con 4s '32	96½	100⅜
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100⅜	98¾
St P M & M con 4½s '33	98¾	90
So Pacific col 4s '49	90	99¾
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99¾	96½
So Pac 4½s '68	96½	100⅞
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100⅞	92
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¼	89
So Pac S F 1st 4s '50	89	87½
So Ry gen 4s '56	87¾	96
So Ry con 5s '94	109¼	109
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122⅛	104
Southw Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104	81½
Spokane I R 5s '55	81½	102½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	97¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99½	106¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	65½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	65½	96¼
Third Ave 5s '37	96¼	63
Third Ave adj 5s '60	63	100
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100	103
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	103	103
Trans Con Oil 6½s	94¾	94½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	90½	88
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88⅜	93¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	98¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	94	90¼
Utilities 5½s	90¾	101⅝
U S Rubber 5½s '47	102	100⅛
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99	106½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107⅜	107⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97⅜	104⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100⅛	90½
Wabash 4½s '78	99⅜	100⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	100½	103¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	103⅝	85
Wabash 6½s rfg 7s '39	85	106
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106	102½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	103	104½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	87⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	88	86
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	87¾	33¼
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	33¼	102½
West Va Pa & C 6s '50	102⅞	81
Western Electric 5s '44	99	99
Western Maryland 4½ '52	91	90½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99¾
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	91½	87⅞
Western Pac 5s '46	100	102½
Western Un 5s '51	103	110
Western Un 6½s '36	110	100⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100⅝	104¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 w	104¾	97¼
White Sew M 6s '36 x-w	97¼	45¾
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	45¾	46
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	46	67½
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	67½	100½
Youngstown 5s	100½	102⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102½	83
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	83	

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan 8
3½s '47	99.24	99.24	99.20	99.21	99.25
1st 4¼s '47-52	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.7
4th 4¼s	'38-52	100.8	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.5
US 4½s '42-'47	98.5	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.4
US 3¾s '43-'47	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.6
US 3¾s '47	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.6
US 4¼s '52-'111.1	111.1	110.27	110.22	111.

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.3 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94	93½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	92⅞	92½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	92⅞	92⅞
Antioquia 3d 7s '57	93	93
Antioquia 7s C '45	95	94
Antioquia 7s D '45	96¼	96¼
Argentine 5½s '62	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅜	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100¼	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100½	100
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100½	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100½	100
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	101	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100¼	100¼
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	88	88
Agr Mtk Bk 6s ct '48	88¾	88⅝
Australia 4½s	97	88
Australia 5s	96½	96¼
Australia, 5s '57	102½	102½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	87	87
Austria (Upper) 6½s rcts	93	93
Batavian Pet 4½s '52	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	105½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	115
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	109¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	111½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	112½	91¾
Berlin 6s	92	98¾
Berlin 6½s '50	99	94¼
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94¼	92
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92	103½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	94¼	93½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	103	102½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103	99¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	100⅝
Brazil Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100⅝	94⅜
Brazil 6½s '26	95	94⅜
Brazil 6½s '27	106⅞	106½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	93	93
Brisbane 5s '57	83	83
Budapest (City) 6s '62	93	93¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	103	100⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98½	98½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	99¼	99¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '31	104¼	103⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	92	91⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61 ct	97½	97⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	100¼	100
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	93	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¼	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept ct	93½	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	102⅛	102
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	37¾
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	38	97½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	97⅜	86¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	86¼	91¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	92	94
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	94	89¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	90	89¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	89¾	90¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	90¼	87½
Copn'h (City) 4½s '53	87	96⅜
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	97	95½
Cordoba (City 7s '37	95½	95½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	95½	100¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100¾	89
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	89	109⅜
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Czech (Rep) 8s Ba '52	109¾	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	104⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	88¾
Denmark (King 4½s	89	100¼
Denmark 5½s	100¼	100⅝
Dresden 7s '45	100⅝	102⅝
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102⅝	103⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103⅜	103⅜
Est R R Co 7s '64	103½	160⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	160⅝	97½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	97¾	98
Finnish B 6½s '54	98	99
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	99¼	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106½
French (Rep) 7s '49	107	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅜	106½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	106⅞	106⅛
Germ 7s '49	90½	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88	87¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	88	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	87¾	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	97¾	97½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93¾	93
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	93⅞	93½
Germ G E 6s '48	103	103
Germ G E 7s '45	102	102
Graz 8s '54	87	87
Greek 6s '68 rcts	87	86⅝
Greeks 6s '68 rcts	16½	16½
Greeks 7s '64	100½	100½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96	96
Hamburg 6s '46	100⅞	100⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100⅞	91
Ilseder Steel 6s ct	91	95¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	95¾	94½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94⅞	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	97
Italy (King) 7s 51	97⅝	97
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95¼	92
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92	101¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101⅞	100
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100¼	99
Lyons (City) 6s 34	99¾	93½
Lombard El 7s x-war	93¾	99
Marseilles (City) 6s 34	99½	96⅜
Meridionale El 7s '57	97¼	89¾
Medellin 6½s	89¾	93¾
Minas Gereas 6½s	93¾	91
Minas Mill Mch 7s '56 x-war	91	90⅛
Mlan (City) 6½s '52	90¾	118
Montecatin 7s '37 war	119	93⅜
Montecatin 7s '37 x-war	94½	101½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	101½	100¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	100¾	93¾
New So Wales 5s '57	94¼	94½
New So Wales 5s '58	93⅛	92½
Nor Ger Lloyd 6s	102	102
Nord Rys 6½s '50	96⅞	96⅞
Norway (Kinc) 5s '63	101	100⅜
Norway 5½s '65	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅝	91⅜
Norway (Bk) 5s	93	88⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 5½s ct	89¼	97⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅜	100½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101¼	100¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100½	92½
Oslo Gas 5s	101½	99⅝
Panama (Rep) 6½s '61	99½	95⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	95⅝	94
Paris-Orleans 5½s	94½	89¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	89¾	101¼
Peru 6s '60 ct	101¼	120¼
Peru 6s '60	120¼	82
Peru 7s '59	82	88
Pirelli C of Italy 7s '52	122	100⅜
Poland 6s	82	98¾
Poland 7s '47	88¼	100⅜
Poland 8s '50	100⅜	103⅜
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	103⅜	103⅜
Prague (City) 7½s '52	101¼	110½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	105¼	103⅜
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	103⅜	103
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	95¾	103
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	104	97
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	97	94¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	95	97¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	97¾	90¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	92¾	91
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	110
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	97⅜	97¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	100¾	100¾
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	114	113
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	107¼	107¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	92⅞	92½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s	94	94
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	99¾	99¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98	98
Saxon (State) 7s	106¾	106½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	95½	95½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	99¾	99⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	81½	81
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	91½	91
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	107	83¼
Sieemns 6½s ct '51	83½	98¼
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	98⅝	104⅜
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104⅜	102
Sweden (King) 6s ct 5½s '54	102¾	109¼
Sweden (King) 6s '39	109¼

FORD COMPANY LOOMS AS NEW MARINE FACTOR

Half Dozen Ships Already in Fleet Carrying Parts to Distant Continents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The same familiar four-letter word on the nose of some 15,000,000 model T and model A cars now floats from the flag of half a dozen vessels of the Ford Motor Company, that are carrying parts and "spares" to all corners of the world, in some cases direct from the Detroit factory, 1000 miles by inland waterways to the sea and thence to distant continents.

How the Ford Company is linking up its American factories with its great Brazil rubber holdings, and its Fordson tractor branches abroad, was disclosed in testimony presented before the Shipping Board by representatives of the Detroit motor manufacturer.

At Chester, Pa., the new Ford export plant has recently been opened, and from here the latest Model A's are being rushed to Europe and South America with the prospect that this port will become one of the central export centers of the automobile trade.

To Mr. Ford's activities in making automobiles, running coal mines, manufacturing steel, must now be added widespread shipping activities, it was disclosed at the hearing. The investigation, carried on by Charles O. Arthur, director of the bureau of regulations, United States Shipping Board, was to determine whether the boats operated by the Ford Motor Company are commerce carriers between American inter-coastal points. The Ford company claims they are merely for carrying proprietary articles, although occasionally accepting return cargoes of general merchandise.

The Ford fleet began with vessels purchased from the Shipping Board, E. J. Hern, traffic department, Ford Motor Company, said. Some of the ships have been motorized and all have been adapted for the special job of carrying Ford parts over the seven seas. A collapsible rack for piling Ford engines together in close quarters, 12 motors across and 10 high, all locked together, has been adopted for the ocean voyage.

During the slow down in Ford production last year, evidence introduced by Mr. Hern showed that the ships were diverted to cargo carrying. Now that the model A has gone into big production the Ford fleet is active in all parts of the world. The biggest of the vessels is the S. S. East Indian, of 10,000 tons, the others being considerably lower, and lake type boats.

The S. S. Lake Gorin is now en route to Ireland with tractor plant equipment, the Lake Ormoc, after a trip from New York to Detroit, where it was converted into a motor ship, has sailed direct from that inland city to Para, Brazil, carrying Ford equipment. The S. S. Oneida left the new Ford dock at Chester, Pa., and is en route to Buenos Aires with a cargo of Model A's; the Lake Benbow is on its way back from a visit to Cork, Ireland, with tractor plant equipment and the S. S. Anondaga has also recently left Chester, Pa., bound for Buenos Aires with Ford parts.

Motors, axles, gear frames are going to sea in ships for the Ford Company, Mr. Hern testified. The ships are the property of the Ford Company just as are the locomotives on the Ford railways and machinery at the Ford glass factories. About 40 to 60 per cent of the cargo is Ford cars, the percentage being lowered in the 1928 slowdown of production.

The spurt in Model A production has speeded up shipments, he said. In the past two years the Ford ships have sailed from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New Orleans and from Pacific ports. The Chester dock has been opened only in the past month, he said, and boats have recently been loaded here for foreign trade. For return cargoes the boats frequently accept merchandise adapted to their particular construction.

Monorails have been installed in the smaller boats, which have open holds and are without 'tween decks, Mr. Hern said, to facilitate handling Ford parts by the same mass production methods which the Detroit manufacturer prefers over hand labor.

Music

George Smith

George Smith, pianist, played at Jordan Hall last evening before an audience of good size. The largest single work on his program was Chopin's B Minor Sonata, a work which seemed not so rewarding to the player as other music. He began with Bauer's transcription of Franck's lengthy Prelude and Fugue; then played Haydn's graceful Minuet; traversed the warmths and grandeurs of Hassler's Grande Gigue; chose Beethoven's capricious A flat Scherzo. For short modern pieces, Mr. Smith made excellent choice of Ireland's "Island Spell," a Danse Espagnol by De Falla, this played with fire and rhythmic forcefulness, a graceful bit called "Moths" by Floridia, Repper's skilfull arrangement of Stravinsky's gentle Berceuse and then the cavortings and display of Saint-Saëns's Etude en forme de Valse. Pieces from Chopin made the final group. In brief, pungent pieces Mr. Smith is heard to best advantage. Playing them, he seems to capture the essence of their style, and to individualize them. Yet he owns a certain aptness with older writers when grace and whimsy are needed. His technique is light, flexible, airy and shows in a kinder light in music of like caliber than when heaviness and a touch of the "grand manner" are called for.

C. S. B.

Art in Boston

Livia Kadar

An art event of the Boston season is the exhibition this week at Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place, of the etchings and drawings of Mme. Livia Kadar, a Hungarian artist. Her work has been exhibited in many European capitals and is now being shown throughout the United States, being the subject of appreciative art letters from London and Paris to this newspaper. Articles on her New York and Washington exhibitions were printed in these columns on Dec. 3 and 17, 1928.

Mme. Kadar's pictures, both in color and black and white, are of uncommon interest because of her emotional feeling for movement, her instinctive expression of abstractions and symbols, her command of design and her unusual feeling for the decorative value of the smallest details of her pictures. Hers is an imaginative art, freed from the limitations of realism, but true to the forms and essence of nature.

The values of her line and color work, because of her craftsmanship and taste, remind one somewhat of pictures by the classic Persian painters and miniatures. For all the minuteness of her method, the structure of her works are so strong, the drawing is so graphic, and the dominant idea is so faithfully served by the various parts of each design, that the whole effect is one of clear, simple and exalted unity of meaning.

E. C. S.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE growth of Freemasonry under the English jurisdiction is well denoted by the increase of 17 closely printed pages to the new issue of the "Masonic Year Book" over and above last year's edition, which makes a jump of 66 pages within the last three years. The statistics which are made up to the end of September show that there were then 4383 lodges owning allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, the number composed as follows: London lodges, 1050; provincial, 2636; military, 2; districts (overseas), 625; overseas, but not under districts, 70.

Outside the metropolitan area, which, for Masonic purposes, is regarded as beyond a radius of 10 miles from Freemasons' Hall, the lodges are divided into provinces under the government of Provincial Grand Masters. These are 46 in number and correspond, in the main, with the county divisions, but, occasionally, counties combine in one of these subjurisdictions, such as Cumberland and Westmoreland, Hampshire and Isle of Wight, Leicestershire and Rutland, Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, Guernsey and Alderney, while the whole of Wales is divided up into three provinces. In Lancashire and Yorkshire the number of lodges in each county is too large to be governed efficiently by one Provincial Grand Master and each of these counties is divided into two Provincial Grand Lodges. The doyen of Provincial Grand Masters is Lord Ampthill, who also holds the office of Pro Grand Master of England, acting on behalf of the Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught.

* * *

The overseas lodges are divided into districts, 31 in number, but outside these districts there are many scattered lodges, insufficient in number for the establishment of a District Grand Lodge. Within the last few years several of these lodges have been grouped together and placed under the oversight of officers known as grand inspectors. There are now six of these groups in Bermuda, East Africa, Fiji Islands, Gold Coast, Irak and Trinidad. In addition, there are several isolated lodges, which are under the direct control of the Grand Lodge in London. These include lodges in Antigua, Australia, British West Indies, Buluwayo, Constantinople, Curacao, Cyprus, Funchal, Gatooma, Grand Turk, Jerusalem, Monte Carlo Montevideo, Montreal, Montserrat, Mauritius, Nassau, New Guinea, New Providence, Nova Scotia, St. Helena, St. Thomas, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands and Southwest Africa.

* * *

Since Sept. 30, when the figures were made up, 22 other lodges have been warranted. The increase in the number of London lodges during the year has been 50; in provincial, 47; in districts, 10; and one lodge has been added to the overseas list of lodges not under districts, a total increase for the year of 88 lodges.

* * *

In Royal Arch Masonry, the only branch of Masonry outside the craft that is recognized officially, there has been an addition of 33 chapters, the aggregate having increased from 1585 to 1618. This number is made up as follows: London, 432; provincial, 938, with three chapters not under provincial government; districts, 201, with 44 overseas chapters not under districts. The increase is apportioned as follows: London, 9; provinces, 17; districts, 5; and two overseas chapters not under districts.

* * *

There have been two appointments of Grand Superintendents (the office which in Royal Arch Masonry corresponds to that of Provincial or District Grand Master in the Craft), viz., Sir Henry Lopes to Devonshire and Llewellyn C. Bailey to West Lancashire. There are five of these vacancies in the provinces, viz., Middlesex, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, and Warwickshire.

* * *

The number of initiates in England is not made public but Scotland records 9026 initiates within the past year, while two new lodges have been chartered. The fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence has dealt with 146 cases and the grants have amounted to £3775. The Children's Annuity Fund has provided for 315 children who have received £3065. The number of annuities under the General Annuity Fund has been 294 and the amount expended was £4852. Since the formation of the fund in 1889, the total sum expended has been £95,184. Grand Lodge funds during the year have been increased by £11,692.

* * *

The Federation of Temperance Masonic Lodges is becoming annually a stronger body. It has just held its eleventh festival, although it has been 16 years in existence, the difference between the figures being accounted for by the fact that no festivals were held during the war. It embraces in its membership all temperance Masonic units of whatever denomination — Craft, Mark, Arch, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Ark Mariners, etc.—but the basis is eight craft lodges, all in a strong position, every member of which is a pledged abstainer from intoxicating drink. If not pledged before he becomes pledged on joining because of the obligation he has to sign, which is a sine qua non of admission to any of the units.

* * *

Grand Lodge has now amended considerably its restriction as to the admission of those brethren who were once known as alien enemy brethren. Although the restriction has not been wholly withdrawn by the rescinding of the resolution, the lodges are empowered to re-admit as they may decide. There is now absolutely no bar on candidates of any nationality applying for initiation in any lodge.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA., Rockland Apts., 1779 N. E. 2nd Court, in beautiful Miramar section, overlooking the bay—3 rooms and bath, redecorated; adjoining transportation, ½ block from Christian Science church; $40 to $75 per month.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE civil engineer, with 12 years' experience in R. R. construction, desires permanent position and location. Box X-19, c/o Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 3228 So. Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished; daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

Business Improves, President Is Told

Last Six Months Better Than First in 1928, Mr. Coolidge Hears

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge has been advised by the Department of Commerce that the business situation in the last six months was better than in the first six months of 1928, and that as far as can be determined present conditions throughout the country and prospects for the immediate future are as good as usual.

The financial situation of the country at large and of the Government were topics under discussion at the Cabinet meeting following Mr. Coolidge's receipt from Barron Collier of New York of a book, "How Is Business?" which declares that business generally is flourishing in the United States, but local weaknesses are evident in certain spots.

Members of the Cabinet reported to President Coolidge that their appropriation bills are passing through the congressional routine expeditiously. The President still feels that Congress should look with great care on proposals for any increased expenditures.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

Ontario—Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14. Toronto (Third Church): Runnymede Theater, Bloor Street, West, and Runnymede Road, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

UNITED STATES

Florida—Jacksonville: Church Edifice, First and Laura Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 13.
Miami: Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard, at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.
New Smyrna: Auditorium of Live Oak Street High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Stuart: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 13.
Tampa: Church Edifice, Grand Central and Cedar Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 15. Radiocast Station WDAE, 620 kilocycles.

Georgia—Columbus: Muscogee County Courthouse, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Maryland—Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 13.

Massachusetts—Lowell (joint lecture): Memorial Hall, Lowell Auditorium Building, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 18.
Waltham (auspices First Church, Newton): Asbury Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

New Jersey—Trenton: Contemporary Club, 176 West State Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

New York—Brooklyn (Third Church): Sunday School Auditorium, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.
Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.
Jamestown: Eagle Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.
Troy: Church Auditorium, 33 Second Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 13.

Pennsylvania—Elkins Park: Embassy Theater, Jenkintown, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 13.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.
Washington: Church Edifice, Beau and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.
Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

West Virginia—Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School Auditorium, Quarrier and Morris Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.
Huntington: Marshall College Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Early American furniture in settlement of estate; 4 painted Sheraton chairs, 3 chairs with Spanish feet, 6 painted yellow chairs with shell, and others. Tel. Back Bay 5180 for appointment except Tuesday.

ANTIQUES WANTED

High Grade Furniture, Rugs and Art Goods
FENWAY FURNITURE SHOPPE, INC.
1024 Boylston Street, Boston
Back Bay 2511

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S nurse has select boarding home 20 miles from New York where children needing loving care receive it. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Space for rent, including window, in specialty shop, carrying corsets, hosiery, lingerie, children's wear; splendid opportunity for millinery, gifts, dresses or kindred line; rent reasonable, considering fine location. 137 Orange St.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Insurance and Commercial Office positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rm. 501. Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

SAMUEL PEACE, Inc.
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
High-grade office positions for men and women.
17 John St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7846-7847.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Immediately, a competent cook with best references. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m., 4 East 78th St., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, well educated, thoroughly understanding little boys; care of boy 3½ years; Christian Scientist preferred; references required. Box 22, East Orange, N. J.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

2 MONTHS CONCESSION
On Jamaicaway, Boston
3-4-5-room apartments to responsible tenants.
Tel. Jamaica 4809.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—For rent, close to 69th St. Terminal; all masonry, semi-detached house, 6 rooms, bath; garage. 'Phone Blvd. 879-M.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection desks, chairs, tables, cabinets, for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 E. 33rd.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.: Overlooking Fifth Ave. (Grand Central District)—Practitioner's attractive office half time. Box T-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER GUESTS INVITED—Refined people who enjoy sunshine, comfort, really good food and a quiet, homelike atmosphere. THE WILLIAM EDWARDS HOTEL, Apopka, Fla.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SOHMER grand piano, mahogany, beautiful tone, and some small oriental rugs, most reasonable; removing to California. PLEASANTS, 400 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Cathedral 2089.

PIANO INSTRUCTION

PAULINE A. LINKE
Teacher of Piano and Accompanist
460 Huntington Ave., Boston, Highlands 0079

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 letterheads, $2; envelopes, cards, billheads, same combination, $7; samples sent; booklets, folders, labels; everything reasonable; also plateless raised printing. Personal Stationery (100 sheets, 100 envelopes, $1). CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

500 HAMMERMILL Bond Letterheads, 8½x11, $3.00; 500 envelopes, $3.50; 200 personal size single sheets, 100 envelopes printed with three line address, $1.50; samples sent on receipt of 2c stamp. L. Q. WITMAN, 132 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE

Restricted lots for homes at attractive prices. Two big estates away from the apartment house sections are now being subdivided. Immediate purchasers have the advantage of low opening prices, choice selection and areas cut to meet requirements as long as our engineers are at work. We also recommend these lots for investment.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
110 State Street, Boston Tel. Hubbard 6600

ELEVEN-ROOM SINGLE, two baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; 10 minutes to stations and schools; restricted neighborhood. 9 Beech St. Phone Norwood (Mass.) 50.

Wonderful Qpportunity

$2000 down will buy beautiful home in Auburndale, Mass.; 14 rooms, 3 baths, breakfast room, 2 fireplaces, 2-car heated garage; convenient to trains.
Tel. West Newton 0746

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 21 No. Walnut St.—Single rooms with board; 3 minutes from Lackawanna. Tel. Orange 4779.

ROOMS TO LET

"ASK MISS ROLFE"
THE HOMING REALTY
504 W. 112th St., New York Cathedral 9549

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Exceptionally warm, light room in quiet home, $10 week; double at $12. Back Bay 9109.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
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2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1106 Security Bldg. Tel. Miami 3-9545
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
CLEVELAND
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg Tel. Cadillac 5033
KANSAS CITY
405 Continental Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1793 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave.—Newly decorated rooms, with plenty of heat and hot water, for permanent or transient guests; conveniences, elevator. MR. RICHARDSON, Copley 5334-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—We offer home comforts, good food (optional); 2 rooms, sleeping porch; garage. Regent 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room to let for business woman, with kitchen privileges, $6.50. Aspinwall 3544.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 77 Linden Blvd., corner Bedford Ave.—Comfortable sunny front room in first-class modern apartment building, suitable one or two persons. Phone Flatbush 2557.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in apartment conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3956-M.

NEWTON, MASS.—Attractive front room furnished, large closet, private porch; river view, modern conveniences, refined, quiet home; near steam and electrics. Newton North 3557-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 250 West 82nd St.—Young lady share an attractive room with young lady, $7.50; also attractive small room, private bath, private entrance; gentleman; call evenings. GAFFEY, Susquehanna 6474.

NEW YORK CITY—Small family of refinement desire a paying guest for large room; business person preferred; references required and given. Call Cathedral 9089.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th—Charming front double room, elevator, near bath; small single, running water, BOSHELL, Riverside 6176.

N. Y. C. (1366 St. Nicholas)—Clean, well heated, elevator, kitchen privileges, $7.50-$9.00. Phone mornings, Washington Heights 0309.

NEW YORK CITY, 417 West 118th St. (Columbia) — Immaculate, single, double; service; quiet; references, Apt. 41.

N. Y. C., 220 W. 107th (Apt. 25)—Desirable front room, double $14; also single $9; women; kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY, 70 West 51st St.—Rooms with private bath and semi-private baths. Circle 3406.

PHILADELPHIA, 5257 North Franklin St.—One large or two small newly decorated furnished rooms; private home. Wyoming 8445.

SALESMEN WANTED

HIGH-GRADE motor truck salesman to serve with factory branch in New Jersey territory; salary and commission. LE BLOND-SCHACHT TRUCK COMPANY, 34 Providence St., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE man, married, age 34, insurance and sales experience, desires salaried connection; has car. Box B-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as chauffeur wanted by experienced man; willing to travel; best references. Winchester (Mass.) 0368.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS9 wishes position in city or suburbs, experienced; Christian Scientist preferred. HELEN FRANK, 70 Rosedale Ave., Hastings, N.Y. Tel. Hastings 767-W.

COMPANION, lady of refinement, with Packard, would go South or travel as companion, chaperon; references exchanged. Address 17 Selkirk Rd., Edgewood, Providence, R. I.

CULTURED woman desires position of trust; can offer cheerfulness, initiative, executive ability; some business experience; would serve as companion, home manager; can sew, read aloud, etc.; whole or part-time work. D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE capable for business or welfare organization; varied experience; business and institutional administration; finances, publicity, office or institutional management. Box B-80, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY, cultured, wishes to offer services as companion; part time, except Sunday. Box D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADIES' maid, companion, English, experienced, travel. 550 West 156th St., New York City. Wadsworth 7960.

PHILADELPHIA — Experienced, educated French nursery governess desires situation; references. MISS JACCARD, 529 Penn St., Camden, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PRIVATE instruction in shorthand, typewriting and secretarial training given by experienced teacher. Telephone Aspinwall 8493 (Brookline, Mass.).

YOUNG WOMAN eligible to privately tutor children of all ages to greater efficiency. Susquehanna 5896 mornings. New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 454 Huntington Ave., opp. Museum—Newly furnished 1-room apartment; very reasonable. Apply office or Janitor, Rox. 4074.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 4793
26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
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Summit

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Where, Oh Where—

According to the complete official figures of the November 6 election in the United States, Hoover polled 21,429,109 votes and Smith 15,005,497—Hoover carrying 40 States and his opponent eight. A switch on the part of only 182,043 Smith votes in these eight States, however, would have carried them all for Hoover, making it a clean sweep for the President-elect.

Arkansas Gazette: A young Cuban driver is said to have set the world's automobile endurance record with 125 hours and 15 minutes. Man out our way disputes the honor, basing his automobile endurance claim on having resisted family demands for a new car for one year and eight months.

Worse Than New England

A drop of 360 degrees in an hour or two is experienced on the moon during a total eclipse. Recent observations indicate that the normal temperature of the moon's surface drops from 170 degrees Fahrenheit immediately before the eclipse to 190 degrees below zero during the total eclipse.

London Opinion: "Next to roast beef, the currant bun is the most popular food in England," says a cookery expert. The currant bun, of course, gets its name from the currant in it.

The First Treaty

The first alliance or league of peace and friendship of which we have any record was confirmed by mutual oath by Abraham and Abimelech (King of Gerar) at a well dug by Abraham—which had been seized by Abimelech's herdsmen. Hence the name of the well, Beersheba, "well of the oath."

Detroit Free Press: A bold statistician says more water will eventually pass over Boulder dam than has run under the bridge since the discussion was begun.

In Your Service

The accuracy of stock market quotations depends in the last analysis on the telegraph operator. During a recent 28-day period, one operator in New York depressed the keys of his typewriter-like machine more than 1,250,000 times without an error.

Glasgow Herald: An old saying that has about gone out of use: "You can't do that any more than you can fly."

A Dollar a Second

The loss occasioned to world commerce by war since 1914 has been set at $145,000,000,000. At the rate of a dollar a second it would take more than 4500 years to count this sum.

Passing Show: "Income Tax Returns," says a headline. Mine never does.

Look at It Now!

Formal traffic regulation was undertaken in New York City just 25 years ago.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What country is seeking to disband two-thirds of its army?—*Editorial* 10
2. What is the increase in motorbus passengers in America since 1924?—*News Section* 10
3. What extensive co-operative marketing association has been developed by an Idaho woman?—*Women's Enterprises Page* 10
4. How did a teacher bring springtime into her classroom on a dull, wintry day?—*Educational Page* 10
5. Where was rice first grown in the United States?—*Children's Corner* 10
6. What is the root meaning of "communion"?—*Word a Day* 10
7. Where was a concert recently given by a mouth organ orchestra?—*World's Great Capitals* 10
8. How was gas piped by the Chinese a thousand years ago?—*Odds and Ends* 10
9. Of what poet did John Ruskin say, "Your poems have been a helpful and precious gift to the working classes?"—*The Home Forum* 10
10. What is the pronunciation of "Prix de Rome"?—*Educational Page* 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Mature

This is a wholesome, well-rounded and full-sounding word. It conveys an immediate impression of substantiality. It must be pronounced carefully, however, for one does not rightly say "ma-choor."

It is derived directly from the Latin *maturus*, "ripe," and its simplest significance is "to be completely developed," or as a verb, "to cause to become fully developed."

Not only plants and animals may become mature, but also ideas, plans, organizations, and when so applied the word adds to its original meaning the thought of being completely worked out, made ready for practical application.

"Mature" emphasizes the completion of a development, while "ripe" suggests rather a readiness for use. Mature may be applied to persons, indicating that they have attained full powers and complete character growth. It is a gratifying opportunity when one can assist in the broadening and deepening of a maturity which is about to reach perfection.

One should emphasize the final syllable of ma-ture'. Sound *a* as in *sofa*, *u* as in *use*. The second syllable should not sound as "choor," but as "tiur."

"Steady moods of thoughtfulness mature to inspiration."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Arthur R. L. Gardner: "No problem of social life can be adequately solved by shutting up an offender for six months in a local prison and letting him out again to return to the same conditions that helped to give birth to his behavior."

Dr. Frederick W. Norwood: "I consider America and Russia the two most significant countries in the world today. And for the next half century the world will oscillate between the two irreconcilable ideas these countries represent."

Dr. Ernest Crutcher: "What is important? Today! What more so? What can be more vital than living, sensing, acting, today; living sanely, safely, helpfully, comfortably, cheerfully?"

Leopold Amery: "I do not value black and white agreements among nations as much as I do a better mutual understanding and a steadfast friendship between them."

Lord Birkenhead: "Good manners, in the widest sense of the words, are the outward sign of a complete, harmonious, and disciplined personality."

Sir John Cadman: "Prosperity does not mean a place in the sun for only a few world-wide operators."

A Quotation for Today

MEN are respectable only as they respect.
—EMERSON

In Lighter Vein

Not That Kind

Kind Old Gentleman: "What do you call those two kittens, Johnny?"

Small Boy: "I call 'em Tom and Harry."

K. O. G: "Why don't you name them Cook and Peary after the great explorers?"

S. B.: "Aw, mister; these ain't pole cats."—*Black and Blue Jay.*

Too Much Nothing

Little Emma was crossing the desert with her parents in their high-powered, well-equipped motor. She became unusually silent for a while, and then surprised them by saying:

"Mother, I never saw so much nothing in all my life."—*Christian Register.*

Life

Movie Director: "So you want to get in the movies, eh?"

Applicant: "Yes, sir."

Movie Director: "Say 'Ah.'"

Speed Him on His Way

Chairman of the Meeting: "Fren's: You are gathered here tonight for the presentation of the collection we have taken fo' de benefit of our worthy pastor who is leavin' us to take a church down in Alabama; we could not let him go without giving him a little momentum."

Pretty Soft

"So Barker is doing a cash business and making lots of money."

"Yes, he's feathering his nest with down payments, so to speak."—*Boston Transcript.*

Make It Work

Inventor (to capitalist): "This, sir, is an epoch-making machine."

Capitalist: "Is it? All right! Let me see it make an epoch."—*Christian Register.*

With the Red Stripes

"That was good bacon, dear."

"I'm so glad you liked it. I've saved a sample and I'll get more to match it."

Modern Apothecary

"I never have to go out of my neighborhood for a single thing."

"We have one of those drugstores near us, too."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Fun With the Squiffletrees

THE Squiffletree family is the largest family of squirrels on Boston Common, so large that Mr. Squiffletree, Papa, is sometimes hard put to it to remember all the names of his boys and girls.

That, however, has little if anything to do with this particular story. The younger Squiffletrees have a sled.

They were all seated on the sled and Squiffletrees in a lovely heap, the sled gliding ahead like a flash.

What shouts and hoorays went up from Scroggins and from Squiffletrees.

A new game!

And no one loves a new game more than the oldest squirrel on Boston Common.

So that he could play it better, he put down his cane, wound his muffler tighter about his throat and pulled his high hat down over his eyes.

Across the ice he would dash, faster probably than any squirrel of his years ever has dashed. As the sled gathered speed and Scroggins felt it barking at his heels, up he would jump, land on top and glide away with a hum of runners against smooth ice.

It must have been two hours altogether that they spent at the new fun.

And every minute of the time made the Squiffletrees fonder of their old friend.

And he no less fond of them.

Both Mrs. Squiffletree and Mrs. Scroggins wondered at the sharpness of the appetites which were shown at supper that night, but both ladies were quite happy and pleased to be able to satisfy them.

The Faster Mr. Scroggins Ran, the Swifter Flew the Sled.

when Mr. Scroggins came up, swinging his little cane, his cheeks puffed out with the keen January air.

"Oho!" he said, seized the pull rope of the sled and started off. Now this was just what each and every Squiffletree had been hoping some kind person would do, so they were pleased, and Mr. Scroggins was pleased, because pulling a sled, to him, is fun.

Away he trotted, and before long came to the edge of the Public Garden Lake which was shiny with ice. As he pulled the sled over the bank and onto the ice, several Squiffletrees fell off, and squealed with excitement. They were soon stowed back on the sled and off over the ice went Scroggins with the sled gliding at his heels. The faster he ran, the swifter flew the sled. Even when he slackened his speed, the sled kept going just as fast or, as it seemed, faster, so that the Scroggins heels were hard put to it to keep themselves from being run over.

An idea came to the old squirrel, as ideas will, and he put the idea into action. He let the sled come up to his heels, lifted them right into the air and came down on top of sled

Golden Butter

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I'd like to keep a dairy
With brimming dairy-pans,
And cream in brown-and-yellow crocks,
And milk in shining cans;
And butter pats in dishes
Upon the dairy shelves,
Of every shape and every size,
That folks could choose themselves.

I'd like to have a garden
Where I might stand and turn
The cream, until the yellow curds
Were rolling in the churn;
And when the curds were beaten
Till all the whey was gone,
I'd make it up in golden pounds
With patterns printed on,

And put it in my dairy,
And folks would come and buy
My lovely wholesome butter-pats
And take them home to try.
How fine to think that people
Who gather in for tea
Are spreading every slice of bread
With butter made by me!

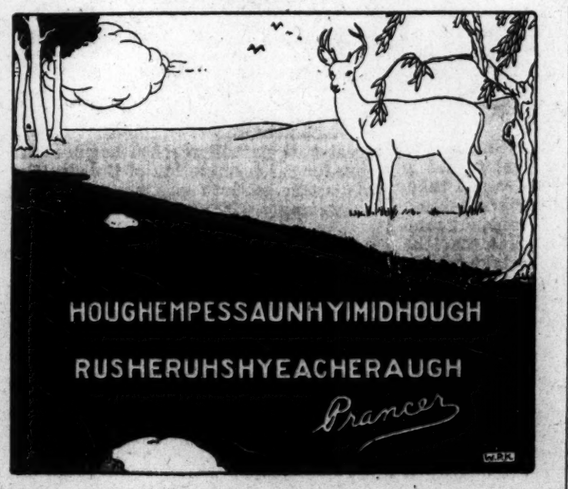
ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to flower-pot puzzle published Jan. 2:

Pansy, Begonia, Geranium, Aster, Tulip, Crocus, Petunia, Nasturtium, Myrtle, Lily.

Missing Letter Puzzle



A Certain Letter Is Missing From the Lettering Above. This Letter, When Inserted Where Needed, Will Transform the Lettering Into a Two-Line Rhyme.

"The Church of the Friendly Spirit"

Oroville, Calif.

THE above slogan is placed in front of the Congregational church at Bird and Oak Streets, here, and has attracted much favorable comment.

Recently the members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, were obliged to vacate the quarters in which their Wednesday evening meetings were usually held, to make room for a political rally.

Hearing of this, the pastor of "The Church of the Friendly Spirit" got in touch with the trustees of his church, and invited the Christian Scientists to hold this meeting in their church, foregoing their own regular meeting.

This magnanimous offer was gratefully accepted and the pastor and a number of his congregation attended the meeting, acting the part of gracious hosts.

Brotherly love was much in evidence, and thus did this church prove that its slogan was not mere idle words.

Reflection

Boston

A WOMAN living in a suburb of Boston used to employ a Negro woman, who did washing for a living, to help her one day a week.

While the helper was busy with the heavy work, her employer, noticing something about her helper's clothing that needed mending, would often do the skillful repairing that tired, clumsy hands would have found difficult; and she always planned as appetizing a lunch for the washerwoman as she would have prepared for a guest. This consideration was greatly appreciated by the recipient.

The time came, however, when the employer could no longer afford to hire her humble friend to help her, and it was then that true gratitude was expressed. The Negro woman offered to take the washing home during the winter and to do it without compensation as a token of appreciation for the Christian kindness with which she had always been treated by her employer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Dictatorships and Democracy

ANOTHER European nation has been added to the long list of countries which once enjoyed democratic institutions and which have reverted to a dictatorship, sometimes complete, sometimes partial, sometimes open, sometimes unavowed. Alexander of Jugoslavia has adopted the method of his more famous namesake who, finding the Gordian knot difficult to untie, cut it with his sword.

For long there has been an expression of national disunion, but it is the business of Parliament to discuss calmly the measures placed before it, and it is proper that the opposing views should be clearly stated. It is, however, improper that a multitude of groups should fiercely fight each other to obtain a precarious supremacy and waste their energies in negative, futile, destructive quarrels. Parliaments everywhere should appreciate their true function. It is constructive. It should tend toward national unity. Parties should co-operate, not endeavor to cancel each other. If there is urgent, vital work required in the interests of the country, it is folly to spend months or years in idle controversy. Rather should everything be done to reach an accord on common ideals and to elaborate a common program. Wherever parliaments believe that disaccord is their law of existence they are not only condemning themselves but putting parliamentarism in jeopardy.

Thus it follows that it is not democracy which is at fault but merely individuals who, blinded by political passions, have abused the parliamentary institution until, in particular instances, it becomes an obstacle to profitable work in the state. Alexander points to the time it has been apparent that the Skupshtina, the parliamentary assembly of Jugoslavia, composed of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, has been torn by dissension. At last the King, believing the parliamentary system unworkable in the present circumstances, has dissolved the Skupshtina, suspended the Constitution and assumed for himself full legislative and executive power. He has appointed a nonparliamentary government, not subject to popular control but merely to the royal command. He has become a dictator.

So general is the reactionary movement which would substitute a strong man in some degree in place of popularly elected bodies, that it is often claimed democracy has been found wanting in Europe. Such a conclusion is quite unjustified. Exceptional circumstances have arisen in each case, and there is scarcely a dictator in Europe who does not consider his reign temporary, and who does not endeavor with more or less success to rebuild the constitution he shattered. It is not necessary, in this connection, either to defend or criticize Alexander. He has judged according to particular facts. His judgment may be right or wrong, but he takes care not to condemn Parliament as such but only the momentary inefficiency of the Jugoslavian Parliament.

Many of his remarks unquestionably apply to other Europen parliaments. It is time for certain of such parliaments to take stock. They must realize that if they provoke moral disorganization they are unfaithful to their duty. Dictators are undoubtedly to be deprecated, but chiefly are they being deprecated as denoting the mistakes of parliamentarians not of parliamentarism. Ultimately nothing can be substantially accomplished unless it is founded on the popular will. Dictatorships will vanish. Democracy will remain. But democracy in its parliamentary expression depends upon the clear-sightedness, loyalty and common sense of the democrats.

Rail and Highway Competition

THE British railway companies are responding to the competition of motor transport with a vigor as commendable as, considering their past conservatism, it is surprising. Although it is a point upon which the railways are naturally inclined to be reticent, there is reason to believe that road rivalry has recently seriously impaired their traffic receipts. Motor transport has the immense initial advantage over the railway companies that, while the latter have to set up and maintain their own tracks entirely unaided, considerably less than one-third of the road tax is paid by heavy commercial vehicles.

This has doubtless been a consideration of primary importance in deciding what form the railways' reply to road competition would take. Since this vital factor in running costs is so much cheaper in the one kind of transport than in the other, it early became evident that the railway companies would be wise to take advantage of it by co-ordinating their train services with some variety of motor traffic, instead of concentrating entirely on effecting improvements in the method of transport which is peculiarly their own. They therefore applied to Parliament for permission, which was granted them by the Road-Rail Transport Act, August, 1928, to inaugurate road services under the same conditions as the motor transport firms.

Since that date the railway companies have in many parts of the country supplemented their train services with road transport. By means of a single ticket it is now possible to motor from Cheltenham to Oxford through some of the loveliest scenery in England, and then to travel from Oxford to London by train.

The railways' invasion of the roads has naturally aroused opposition from those municipalities which run road services of their own. But a basis for the settlement of their differences is suggested by the agreement which the London, Midland & Scottish and the London & North Eastern Railway Companies have entered into with the Sheffield Corporation. These companies agree to purchase a whole interest in the longest municipal motor routes and a half interest in those that pass for a short distance beyond the city boundary, while those that do not cross the boundary at all will continue to be operated by the corporation. This is the first arrangement of its kind that has been made in England, and by foreshadowing a method of reconciling the interests of the railway companies and the municipalities it may not improbably come to deserve that epithet of "historic" which the Tramway and Railway World has already conferred upon it.

Just Think!

JUST think!

It is only twenty-five years since Orville Wright startled the world by a sustained flight of twelve seconds.

Question Mark's endurance flight, just finished, lasted 150 hours, 40 minutes and 15 seconds.

Just think!

It is less than twenty-five years since Santos-Dumont broke all aerial speed records with 25½ miles an hour.

Today the speed record stands officially at 318 miles an hour.

Just think!

The altitude record for airplanes twenty-five years ago was negligible. Today it is more than 38,400 feet.

Just think, and marvel.

No "Moral Boundary" Here

IN HIS notable address recently delivered in Albert Hall, London, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, offered this axiom, which ought to be accepted as fundamental in the relationship of all civilized nations: "The moral boundaries of countries no longer march necessarily with their political and physical boundaries. They overflow, and all forms of international co-operation are springing up today in the most unexpected places."

This broad vision of the moral co-operation of nations should be kept clearly in thought by those concerned in the negotiations now in progress at Ottawa for the strengthening of the existing treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada so as to check the notorious smuggling of liquor into the United States. The relations between these two great nations were never closer nor more amicable. This long line of undefended frontier is pointed to continually as an evidence of the way in which nations may maintain friendship and national security without the employment of forts or ships of war. No political ambition on either side of the line arises to mar in the slightest degree this sense of amity. Only the lust for profit—illegal and indefensible profit—which always characterizes those who engage in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, appears like a cloud on the international horizon, portending a storm.

It may be, as Canadians interested in this traffic insist, the duty of the United States to enforce its own laws without appealing to a neighboring nation for aid. But it is sufficiently evident that a fleet of rum runners on one side of the Detroit River, and a fleet of customs officials on the United States side, determined to block their efforts, is a continuing menace to peaceful relations. With the increasing determination of the people of the United States to enforce the prohibition law, the moment will undoubtedly arrive when some Canadian bootlegger may be summarily dealt with by an American officer in Canadian waters. It is clear to all to what such an apparent invasion of national rights might lead.

It would seem the more easy for the Dominion authorities to acquiesce in the desire of the United States Government for a treaty for the suppression of this trade because the Canadian provinces themselves either prohibit the sale of liquor, or make it a government monopoly. From this monopoly only liquor intended for export is free. If it is to be sold for consumption in Canada it must be through the provincial distributing agencies established under varying laws in the different provinces. If all manufactured intoxicants could be treated alike, irrespective of the purchaser sought, all would go from the distillery or brewery into the control of public officials. Under such conditions it is hardly likely that the Province of Ontario would set itself up in the bootlegging business.

Morally the issue seems clear. If Ontario does not purpose to expose its own citizens to the unrestricted activities of the manufacturers of liquor intent upon forcing their product upon the people, it ought not to be a party to their efforts to force it upon the people of a neighboring and friendly state. Despite the diplomatic difficulties, and notwithstanding the endeavors of those engaged in manufacturing intoxicants for unlawful trade, it may yet be believed that the representatives of these two great nations will reach a harmonious conclusion for the termination of the situation so full of danger to both parties. Stanley Baldwin's words apply with compelling force.

Goads, Chickens and Ice

A RECENT campaign by the French press against the use of a goad in driving oxen has shown that, as soon as the villagers did a little thinking on the matter, the goad was willingly abandoned. This recalls an incident that occurred at a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Manila in the early days of the American occupation, when the newcomers were seeking to abolish various customs that possibly were due largely to thoughtlessness. On market days, it seemed, the natives were accustomed to carry their various purchases in a basket, their last purchase often being a piece of ice, which frequently was placed on a live fowl, this constituting cruelty in the eyes of a complainant. The chairman, a popular army officer, while admitting that this might in effect be deemed cruel, and that it would be well to suggest that the habit be discontinued, especially as no one knew the preference of the chicken in the matter, yet felt constrained to say that he personally would gladly exchange places with the chicken.

Farm Problems—National and State

PERHAPS it is not a remote possibility that the greatest benefits from all the agitation and discussions as to the best means of aiding American agriculture will be gained from the closer introspective study which has been encouraged. There is being gained, it seems, a realization that no royal road to prosperity on the farm can be provided by legislation alone. Needed aid may be given in an emergency by providing the machinery and sinews for the establishment of co-operative marketing agencies and for the more economical distribution of the products which the farmer has to sell.

But as agriculture is a basic industry, its problems are fundamental. Estimated upon the present value of land, it is apparent that production costs are too high, generally speaking, to assure even a nominal profit to the individual farmer. Wheat grown on land which can be bought for $30 an acre is sold in the open market with the crop raised on land in another section which is held at $200 an acre. The same is true of other products, such as corn, beef, swine and poultry. Economically, such methods of production are unsound. Lands which cannot compete profitably in the production of one crop might, possibly, be exactly adapted to some other form of production.

It is in this closer analysis and direction that the states, through their own supervisory boards or commissions, might come to render an invaluable service. Sectional surveys of soils and expert studies of climatic and transportation conditions might make it possible for the farmer to improve his condition without great expense and without long delay.

The political theory of farm relief has been a favorite subject of discussion for several years. But it is interesting to note that although no grant of federal aid has been made, despite the fact that an emergency once existed, the condition of the average farmer in the United States has gradually been improved. Wherever such improvement is noted it is found to have resulted from the adoption of economic methods by the individual. By the elimination of waste, by crop rotation, or by some other process, he has turned loss into gain.

Until this adjustment of processes or methods becomes general, it is quite probable that federal legislation now proposed will be beneficial. But there must always remain to be dealt with those more intimate individual or sectional problems demanding solution. Each generation of farmers must be trained and educated to meet them.

"Home, James!"

THE invention of an electric train, a toy as yet to be sure, that will start, stop and back up, at the command of a word, and of garage doors that open themselves at the honk of a horn, holds astonishing promises even in this age of startling mechanical robots. Indeed the busy man may find automatic development leaving him with little to be busy about except to busy himself trying to find something to keep him busy. The explanation of this new "do-as-you-are-told" machine, that the "iron hoss" is harnessed up with a microphone that, via automatic relays, carries the voice to the radio detector, which starts the motor, that starts the machine, is incidental to the possibilities.

With such encouragement the imagination may easily anticipate a contented commuter, who now enjoys things the city dweller has and more, being awakened by an automatic alarm clock, saying as he arises, "Furnace! Heat the house to 70 degrees—Eggs! Cook three minutes—Toast! Take on a rich brown, and don't scorch—Grapefruit! Prepare yourself." Then as he eats his breakfast and reads his newspaper, he calls out to the garage, "Ford! Side door in two minutes." As the door opens at his command he jumps in and chirps cheerily, "Start now to the station; hustle, I've only five minutes to catch the 7:22." Arriving on time he debarks, and says, "Ford! Go home, get the order at the grocer's, then shovel off the sidewalk before you back into the garage. And don't forget to be here for me on the 5:15."

Perhaps the articulation method used by the old-time driver of oxen who operated his team so skillfully and successfully by merely uttering a guttural "gee" and "haw," is to be revived.

Random Ramblings

An Anti-Noise Society has been formed in New York to rewrite from crescendo to diminuendo the obbligato of that city's daily sounds. A subcommittee on squeakless brakes should meet immediate approval there and elsewhere.

Employees of the Eastman Kodak Company, with the establishment of an employee-benefit fund running into the millions, can indorse with renewed vigor the slogan of the company: "Picture ahead—Kodak as you go."

Reports from Latin America indicate that Mr. Hoover, in his frank talks with public leaders, disarmed much of the criticism of the United States. A most useful kind of disarmament conference!

Now that the Polo Grounds at New York are to be used for ice skating and skating races, about the only sport for which this famous New York ball park is not used is polo.

It would appear, when 12,000 persons attend a football game in Lima, Peru, and only a few hundred a bullfight, that the toreador is about to sing another song.

The twenty-mule borax team, mile end cotton and now mile-long freight trains on the ocean! What next?

The Question Mark made a good answer.

"Such Is the Grand Canyon"

By COLLINSON OWEN

In describing his experiences in the United States, Mr. Owen, novelist and dramatic critic, has employed the same light and entertaining style which has distinguished his work in the London Daily Telegraph. He has prepared a series of fifteen articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, of which the following is the fourteenth. The stories are the quick impressions of an observer seeing the cities of the United States for the first time

"WHICH is the train for the Grand Canyon?" I ask the porter. "Standing right there, sir." That is the sort of thrill one couldn't get at Charing Cross—the California Limited, that not only takes one on to the Grand Canyon, which everybody agrees is nature's most astounding piece of work on the grand scale, but also continues the journey through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and on to New Orleans. Thrill upon thrill.

There is a large group of Japanese, men and women, gathered at the train to speed three very bespectacled, earnest and smiling young compatriots on their travels. One of them would do very well for the Harold Lloyd of Nippon. The train rolls out. . . . Good-by to Los Angeles, its film stars, its amazingly efficient automatic traffic system, its widespread square leagues of city spaces. I am off on the Santa Fé railway to find the wide spaces of nature.

Not, it is true, in quite the same fashion that traveled the pioneers of the Santa Fé Trail. This California Limited is a particularly nice train. There is a charming club car done up in attractive yellow. Inviting stationery marked "En Route" calls upon one to write letters. I begin one: "My dear . . ." The train gives a lurch and I decide to look at the scenery.

Fortunately there is plenty of room outside on the observation platform. That is the advantage of traveling in the off season. We go through miles of orange groves, with here and there the vivid yellow of lemons. We climb up steadily through the San Bernardino range; mountain scenery of good 10,000-foot quality, with clouds on the summits and the occasional welcome rattle of rain on the train windows.

* * *

So over the summit of the line and down into the Mojave Desert. But do not pronounce this as it is spelt. Mr. Roosevelt once did that in California, with distressing results to one who had such a sound reputation as an open-air man. It is pronounced Mohava, and sounds much better that way.

Americans, so one is told, are discovering their deserts, and making the most of them with smart hotels and what are called "dude ranches," where the élite do in luxury, and with a bath at the end of it, what the pioneers had to do because of the vicissitudes of nature.

All afternoon we rush through a wild world of pleasant desolation and soft coloring. It is not a sandy desert, but it is a very pleasant wilderness, and given that you are traveling through it in a Limited train, and not tramping it with an empty water bottle, it could not be better. No sign of habitation and no water, until we come to the Mojave River. The magical change it gives to the landscape teaches a dweller in a moist climate just what water means. We come to an oasis sort of township—Victorville I think it is. The whole region round here is rich in pioneer history, if one only knew it. And the odd thing about American history of this kind is that though it may be only sixty years old it is such a thing of the past that it seems as good as six centuries.

Evening finds us at Barstow, in the center of the desert, where there is a very nice station house, restaurant and bookstall. Casa del Desierto it is called. I glance over the most recent pile of best sellers. They are all there. On into the night to Bagdad, where funny little brown children come to the train, out of the mysterious darkness, to sell wreaths of white desert holly for Christmas. So, late at night to Needles, on the border of Arizona, where a dozen Mojave Indians, squaws and braves, are waiting on the platform to sell basketwork. They push their wares at you with intelligent grunts. Fenimore Cooper was right, after all.

* * *

When I lift the blind of the sleeping berth next morning I look out on deep snow, with a brisk snowfall still proceeding. The train is panting up the grade that leads to the edge of the Grand Canyon. And I wonder whether, after years of wanting to see the Grand Canyon, I shall arrive there to find no view. Pondering this question over the day before, I had dismissed the idea of mist as almost impossible. I hadn't thought of snow.

It is still snowing heavily as the few pilgrims on the train go the few yards up a steep hill to the hotel, massively built of logs. But there is breakfast to be thought of first. The snow may stop. It can't be true that one has come thousands of miles to see the Grand Canyon—only to find one can't see it!

Less than an hour later I stand just outside the hotel on the rim of a vast emptiness which I cannot see, but only divine. The snow has stopped, but the most terrific rent to be found anywhere in the earth's surface is just an immensity full of heavy mist. Snow and mist and no view; here where earth's grandest view is covered up. And then the change comes. A pale sun struggles through the snow clouds, the vapors in the titanic bowl below dissolve, and hang here and there in giant curtains.

I see the farther side of the canyon; I see nearly 5000 feet below to what is not yet the bottom, where the Colorado River flows in its deep canal of granite; I see the fantastic chaos of giant cliffs and titanic pinnacles of rock, and out comes some of the famous coloring, its vividness chastened by clinging snow and hanging cloud. . . . Just one "effect" out of the canyon's repertory of a million or so.

There are three or four of us standing in the deep snow, on the edge of precipices beyond all imagining, looking down into it all. "If you put New York's biggest skyscraper down there you just wouldn't see it," says somebody. It will do. Anybody who attempts to pat this immensity on the back with any sort of comparative description should not be taken seriously.

For ten minutes or so the magic of that view holds. There are hopes that the mist will finally clear, that we shall see this one small section of the titanic whole in its full glory. But instead the mist closes up again, once more the vast chasm is filled with vapor, so that in place of nature's ultimate effort to astound there is nothing. For an hour or so I wait, hoping for the best. Then the train calls. . . . Yet that ten minutes' peep into just one fraction of this immensity, which is more than 200 miles long, was worth the visit. . . . Such is the Grand Canyon, or my bit of it.

* * *

Down at Williams, the junction for the Grand Canyon, I sit a few hours later at a lunch counter. The snow is falling fast. This is Arizona, nearly 7000 feet up, but one can only see snow and a freight yard. An immense freight train, nearly a mile long, rumbles past the windows, and as the snow drives against it the flying flakes impart a suggestion of tremendous speed and volume to the interminable line of cars. . . . Perhaps one impression is as good as another.

On through Arizona, snowbound. We climb up to the divide and halt at Flagstaff, which in summer is a favorite resort of the region. Small frame houses, a two-story hotel, snow. A mile or so farther, over a spiderlike steel bridge, the train crosses Devil's Canyon, 225 feet deep, 530 feet wide and many miles long—a great gash in the red rock of the high table-land. But after what I have seen only a few hours before it looks no more than a trench.

Night falls and—the Grand Canyon apart—Arizona has shown me no more than these arid high plains, whose covering of snow we have now left behind. No feature of interest, save an occasional mountain in the background.

I tell myself time after time that I am in romantic Arizona, that New Mexico comes next, and that I ought to be very thrilled. It is no use. There is nothing to see, except the occasional small towns by the wayside. They are all the same; each one interesting enough in itself as a small American unit, but each one exactly like the last.

* * *

We have left the magnificence of the California Limited behind. On that I was served a splendid dinner for $1.75. On this train we have to get out to eat. For half an hour I am a resident in Winslow, Ariz. There are a dozen of us in the dining room, where the meal is very well and quickly served. Attentive waitresses come and pile all sorts of extraneous bits of things round one's plate—celery, olives, various kinds of sweet rolls, a selection of salads—as is the American way. We ought to have at least an hour for all this. But the train is waiting, and at each door, each by his footstool, stands a Negro porter, ready in his rather offhand way to lock you once more inside the train.

Later that evening we enter New Mexico, and stop at Gallup. A small town of 5000. One sees the Main Street lighted up, with a billiard hall and a hotel. One of my old dreams of America was to find myself suddenly in one of these small out-of-the-way towns of frame houses, and abandon myself to a riot of unexpected impressions. But that mood has passed. There is no mystery about them—not now, anyhow. One knows exactly what one will find there, exactly what merchandise. The pulse of New York and Chicago beats in all these places, however faintly. . . . And yet it would be interesting to stay a week or two in such a place and try to know everybody. But that is too big an enterprise to think of.

All night we travel through New Mexico, and morning finds us decanted at Clovis, on the farther edge of it, for breakfast. This is all I have seen of New Mexico—nothing. But a few miles farther on is the border of Texas, and we shall travel across that immense State all the day and all the next night and a good deal of the next day. . . . I have heard a great deal about Texas, and am looking forward to seeing it. . . . "All aboard!"

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

REPRESENTATIVES of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee of America have practically completed arrangements for advancing a long-term loan of $10,000,000 to the Soviet authorities, on the understanding that this sum shall be applied to the settlement of Jewish families on the land. This guarantees the continuance of a form of relief work which has already helped to relieve poverty and congestion in the crowded Jewish centers of southern and western Russia and which has already increased the number of the Jewish agricultural population from about 50,000 before the war to almost 200,000. The northern half of the Crimean peninsula is the principal area of these new farm colonies, although some have also been established in Ukrainia and White Russia. Officials of the Joint Distribution Committee estimate that, as a result of the contemplated loan, which will be supplemented by the regular appropriations which the Soviet Government grants in aid of non-Jewish and Jewish pioneer settlers alike, the number of Jewish farmers in the Soviet Union may be doubled at the end of a ten-year period. As a result of the fact that land is given free of charge, Russia has proved far more capable than Palestine of supporting Jewish farm colonists.

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The wild beasts of the Soviet Union, without their knowledge, are being called on to do their share in redressing the country's unfavorable trade balance. Hitherto the zoological gardens of Russia have exchanged beasts with similar institutions in other countries; but now it has been decided to make live animals an independent article of export. Orders have been received from England for fifteen camels, fifty Himalayan bears and various other beasts and birds; and an expedition has been sent out to catch them. Ten polar bears were recently consigned to a Hamburg firm which supplies animals to the zoological gardens of the world.

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The tendency toward centralization, already so evident in the field of economic activity, has now extended over the musical sphere. An organization entitled Sophil (Soviet Philharmonic) has been formed for the purpose of practically monopolizing the concert and lecture field. It alone is allotted the precious foreign currency which is necessary to pay artists from abroad, and almost every symphony concert, piano recital, literary lecture or debate of the season is under its auspices. The sole important musical organization which has escaped being swallowed up by this comprehensive body is the Persimphans, or leaderless orchestra, although it also complains of strong pressure from its monopolistic rival. In previous years the Persimphans arranged concerts for foreign artists who appeared as soloists at its performances; but this year that privilege has been reserved for the Sophil. The Persimphans is still carrying on, however; and, while the novelty of witnessing an orchestra play together in full harmony without the guidance of a conductor's baton has worn off with the passing of years, its Monday night programs of classical and modern orchestral music continue to attract large audiences to the auditorium of the Moscow Conservatoire.

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The Russian literary classics seem to be gaining in popular appreciation. Investigations of the reading tastes of visitors to public and factory libraries indicate that the workers read more of the older writers, up to and including Maxim Gorky, than of the modern literature, which often assumes complex and rather eccentric forms of expression. Following the monumental complete edition of the writings of Leo Tolstoy in about a hundred volumes comes a complete edition of the works of Anton Tchekov. Among special performances at one of the Moscow opera houses were two plays which have not been seen on the Moscow stage for a number of years, Tchekov's "Sea Gull" and Dostoevsky's "The Idiot."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Something New in World History!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It certainly should have world significance that the United States has selected a member of the Society of Friends to be the Commander-in-Chief of its naval and military forces. That society, in its membership, embraces the entire world, and exists to spread a gospel of real, literal peace on earth. Its votaries have often been abused and maltreated, and they have suffered hardship and imprisonment for voicing persistently their abhorrence of war, with all other inhumanities, and for their refusal to participate in war's wholesale destruction.

This new Commander-in-Chief has already declared his devotion to the Coolidge policies, emphasized thus by that gentleman: "It is for the generation which saw and survived the World War to devise measures of prevention." To this end his Secretary of State obtained the adhesion of the nations to his Pact of Paris, outlawing war.

Will our new Commander-in-Chief use his extraordinary, proved ability to make this pact really effective, by arranging for that universal disarmament which the common sense of all approves, and for which all peoples of the earth long and devoutly pray?

Pacific Grove, Calif. EDWARD BERWICK.